

The Yanks Are There!  
Are You?

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TWO PAGES SECTION ONE

\*\* PRICE TWO CENTS.

# TIGHTEN GRIP ABOUT FOE

## LETTERS MIX SCHOOL JOBS AND POLITICS

## Tribune Bares Hand of City Hall in Census Plums.

### JOB! JOBS! JOBS!

A large group of facsimiles printed on page 5 of this paper illuminates for the first time the methods of Chicago's school administration in distributing patronage and the people's money. Apparently any thought of a civil service method of selection was overlooked in the seal for placing the faithful in census jobs. Other information on the subject will be printed later.

BY RALPH ELLIS.

Mayor Thompson's board of education, under the dominion of the "solid six," has ordered a belated and useless school census of Chicago to be taken and has appropriated \$60,000 for the work.

Besides the clear cut state law which provides that annual census reports must be completed and in the hands of the county superintendent of schools before July 15, making it impossible legally to report any census returns which may be gathered now, there is the allegation that the whole purpose of taking a census is to furnish jobs to Thompson politicians and an opportunity for city hall workers to can-  
vass every home in the city just before the primary election.

In substantiation of the assertion that the proposed census taking is in fact to be a political campaign for Mayor Thompson, candidate for the United States senate, and his slate of county primary candidates, citizens point to the methods employed two years ago, when the school census was taken by a Thompson controlled board. How It Was Done in 1916.

The Tribune has the facts concerning the census taking methods of 1916. Documentary evidence shows:

That virtually the entire force of the census organization was selected by the Thompson-Lundin political organization.

That Superintendent of Schools John D. Shoop, under whose supervision the census is presumed to be taken, yielded up all authority to city hall politicians.

That W. L. Bodine, superintendent of compulsory education, and Superintendent Shoop's lieutenant, who was titular head of the census work, was a figurehead in the organization of the enumerating force and took his orders from Leslie F. ("Ike") Vols, political secretary to "Boss" Lundin.

That census enumerators, tabulators, and inspectors were selected almost invariably only after they had Thompson political endorsements which would pass the scrutiny of Mr. Vols.

That enumerators did perform political work for various city hall candidates in addition to their census taking duties and that the political activities of some of them were so notorious that they drew complaints of citizens.

That men who at the time of the census taking were city hall aldermanic candidates, made repeated requests to place persons in the census organization and that these requests were granted after approval by Vols.

Forsee Same Methods Now.

Observers of the methods of the city hall administration insist that the practices of the 1916 census taking foretell the modus operandi of the 1918 school enumeration.

There is a parallel in the city hall political situation in 1918 as compared to 1916. In the former year the mayor was making a desperate fight for control of the city council. Every available worker of the Thompson-Lundin organization was in the field. At the height of the campaign the order came for the taking of the school census. More than 600 persons were put on the school board pay roll. That year it was in March; this year if it is planned to be in August, just before the primaries.

In the present primary campaign the Thompson forces have far more at stake politically than they had at the spring election two years ago. Besides the mayor's own candidacy they

## ONE MAN SHOOTS SIX IN AFFAIR OF ITALIAN QUARTER

### Seventh Killed in An- other Row; Both Gunmen Escape.

Six Italians, all believed by the police to be concerned in a romantic reconciliation about the premises of Steve Maggio of 1144 Washington boulevard, were shot and wounded last night when, as they sat on a bench drinking pop, Steve appeared among them with a machine gun.

Maggio is said to have a police record and to have been connected with the killing of Policeman Bruno Fredricks in a dance hall brawl in West Grand avenue some months ago.

Shooting Causes Panic.

The shooting caused a panic in the vicinity of the grocery and soft drink emporium of Michael Bennetto of 1140 West Grand avenue.

On a bench in front of Bennetto's place were seated Joseph Laveri of 1227 West Ohio street, Joseph Ardito of 1619 West Grand avenue, August Lonero of 1553 Washington boulevard, Frank De Palma of 1144 Washington boulevard, Frank Costanzo of 1147 West Erie street, and Tony La Rocca of 1114 Grand avenue. They were all being served with soft drinks by Andrew Bennetto, son of Michael.

Along came Steve Maggio, owner of a rooming house at 1144 Washington boulevard. Suddenly the air was full of bullets and the casualties were as follows:

Laveri, shot in each foot; Ardito, in the right foot; Lonero, shot five times and died; De Palma, shot in the thigh; Costanzo, shot in the thigh, and La Rocca, shot in the left leg. All were taken to the county hospital.

Woman in Case.

From fragmentary testimony the police learned that a woman called Mary, said to be the wife of Maggio, was the cause of the shooting. It was said by some of the victims the shooting was done by Maggio and a companion called Frank, though they denied it.

The police believe De Palma was entertained by Lonero, who, from the number of his wounds, was the object of Maggio's attack, and the others pending the approach of Maggio. Two magazine pistols were found on the sidewalk after the smoke of battle cleared away. Maggio escaped.

Another Man Killed.

Peter Filo, a laborer of 1252 McAllister place, was shot and killed in front of 936 Townsend street last night by two men. A dozen residents of the district called "Little Italy" saw the murder, but could offer no evidence.

Through a telephone number in Filo's pocket, the police found his cousin, Sam De Blaise, at the McAllister place address. He said that on Feb. 9 his brother-in-law, John Ferro, of 1480 West Ohio street, was killed, and he and Filo were accused but later dismissed. He thought friends of Ferro might have sought revenge.

On July 9 De Blaise was fired upon by six men near Polk and May streets. Mrs. Santa Puccio of 922 Milton avenue, said to be a relative of Ferro's, witnessed the shooting. She denied knowing the assailants.

**German Papers Reveal Deaths of Many Officers**

GENEVA, July 26.—The German newspapers have begun to publish long lists of officers killed and the names cover several columns. Among them is that of Gen. von Ueversztadt, attached to the staff of Gen. von Boehn, on the Marne front.

**THE WEATHER.**

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918.

Summ. 8:00 a. m.; sunset, 8:14 p. m. Moon at 10:11 p. m.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair and cool.

Barometer: Sunday prob. 30.00.

Wind: Moderate winds.

Illino.—Generally fair.

Saturday—cool.

Sunday—partly cloudy.

Wind: in north.

Temperature in Chicago.

[Last 24 hours.]

MAXIMUM, 3:00 P. M. .... 72

MINIMUM, 4: A. M. .... 73

5 a. m. .... 74 11 a. m. .... 80 7 p. m. .... 74

6 a. m. .... 75 12 a. m. .... 81 8 p. m. .... 75

7 a. m. .... 73 1 p. m. .... 82 9 p. m. .... 75

8 a. m. .... 74 2 p. m. .... 83 10 p. m. .... 74

9 a. m. .... 75 3 p. m. .... 84 11 p. m. .... 75

10 a. m. .... 76 4 p. m. .... 85 12 a. m. .... 76

11 a. m. .... 77 5 p. m. .... 77 1 p. m. .... 76

12 a. m. .... 78 6 p. m. .... 78 2 a. m. .... 77

13 a. m. .... 79 7 p. m. .... 79 3 a. m. .... 78

14 a. m. .... 80 8 p. m. .... 80 4 a. m. .... 78

15 a. m. .... 81 9 p. m. .... 81 5 a. m. .... 78

16 a. m. .... 82 10 p. m. .... 82 6 a. m. .... 78

17 a. m. .... 83 11 p. m. .... 83 7 a. m. .... 78

18 a. m. .... 84 12 p. m. .... 84 8 a. m. .... 78

19 a. m. .... 85 1 p. m. .... 85 9 a. m. .... 78

20 a. m. .... 86 2 p. m. .... 86 10 a. m. .... 78

21 a. m. .... 87 3 p. m. .... 87 11 a. m. .... 78

22 a. m. .... 88 4 p. m. .... 88 12 a. m. .... 78

23 a. m. .... 89 5 p. m. .... 89 1 p. m. .... 78

24 a. m. .... 90 6 p. m. .... 90 2 a. m. .... 78

25 a. m. .... 91 7 p. m. .... 91 3 a. m. .... 78

26 a. m. .... 92 8 p. m. .... 92 4 a. m. .... 78

27 a. m. .... 93 9 p. m. .... 93 5 a. m. .... 78

28 a. m. .... 94 10 p. m. .... 94 6 a. m. .... 78

29 a. m. .... 95 11 p. m. .... 95 7 a. m. .... 78

30 a. m. .... 96 12 p. m. .... 96 8 a. m. .... 78

31 a. m. .... 97 1 p. m. .... 97 9 a. m. .... 78

32 a. m. .... 98 2 p. m. .... 98 10 a. m. .... 78

33 a. m. .... 99 3 p. m. .... 99 11 a. m. .... 78

34 a. m. .... 100 4 p. m. .... 100 12 a. m. .... 78

35 a. m. .... 101 5 p. m. .... 101 1 p. m. .... 78

36 a. m. .... 102 6 p. m. .... 102 2 a. m. .... 78

37 a. m. .... 103 7 p. m. .... 103 3 a. m. .... 78

38 a. m. .... 104 8 p. m. .... 104 4 a. m. .... 78

39 a. m. .... 105 9 p. m. .... 105 5 a. m. .... 78

40 a. m. .... 106 10 p. m. .... 106 6 a. m. .... 78

41 a. m. .... 107 11 p. m. .... 107 7 a. m. .... 78

42 a. m. .... 108 12 p. m. .... 108 8 a. m. .... 78

43 a. m. .... 109 1 p. m. .... 109 9 a. m. .... 78

44 a. m. .... 110 2 p. m. .... 110 10 a. m. .... 78

45 a. m. .... 111 3 p. m. .... 111 11 a. m. .... 78

46 a. m. .... 112 4 p. m. .... 112 12 a. m. .... 78

47 a. m. .... 113 5 p. m. .... 113 1 p. m. .... 78

48 a. m. .... 114 6 p. m. .... 114 2 a. m. .... 78

49 a. m. .... 115 7 p. m. .... 115 3 a. m. .... 78

50 a. m. .... 116 8 p. m. .... 116 4 a. m. .... 78

51 a. m. .... 117 9 p. m. .... 117 5 a. m. .... 78

52 a. m. .... 118 10 p. m. .... 118 6 a. m. .... 78

53 a. m. .... 119 11 p. m. .... 119 7 a. m. .... 78

54 a. m. .... 120 12 p. m. .... 120 8 a. m. .... 78

55 a. m. .... 121 1 p. m. .... 121 9 a. m. .... 78

56 a. m. .... 122 2 p. m. .... 122 10 a. m. .... 78

57 a. m. .... 123 3 p. m. .... 123 11 a. m. .... 78

58 a. m. .... 124 4 p. m. .... 124 12 a. m. .... 78

59 a. m. .... 125 5 p. m. .... 125 1 p. m. .... 78

60 a. m. .... 126 6 p. m. .... 126 2 a. m. .... 78

61 a. m. .... 127 7 p. m. .... 127 3 a. m. .... 78

62 a. m. .... 128 8 p. m. .... 128 4 a. m. .... 78

63 a. m. .... 129 9 p. m. .... 129 5 a. m. .... 78

64 a. m. .... 130 10 p. m. .... 130

and through the Forest de Riz to in front of Dormans.

#### French Cavalry Aids.

In all this region, assisted by scout work by French cavalry, we made good progress yesterday. The bitterest fighting for the Americans yesterday was in the region of Le Charmel, which has changed hands twice. This village lies on the Jaugonne road, and has wooded hills on both sides.

The Germans had strong machine gun posts in the village and other machine guns on the hills and by artillery, they had to get out.

#### Finally Got Le Charmel.

In a subsequent effort, assisted by their comrades in the Forest de Riz on one side and the Forest de Fere on the other, we took Le Charmel just as we took Epieds the day before.

The German withdrawal is slow and stubborn. Our greatest efforts must be directed against the large number of machine guns the Germans use. They withdraw, leaving concealed machine guns, which open up at comparatively close range, making it comparatively a very difficult problem.

As the Americans are learning to our sorrow, the Germans, however, and improper recklessness, every day sees us able to take these nests with less loss. Once located, they are doomed.

With Fere-en-Tardenois practically out of the Hun's control, and under constant range, and with the allied soldiers every day cutting a bit of the salient, it appears the Germans can not make the expected big stand where they first hoped to—that is, on the line approximately through Fere-en-Tardenois.

#### 20 Shock Divisions.

It is known that the German high command has between twenty and thirty divisions which have recently been used and it is also believed that if the allies keep on progressing Ludendorff will use those troops to try to check further withdrawal to a marked extent.

On the other hand he is holding more or less the part of the salient north of Dormans, which might indicate his intention to form a stronger line this side of the Arde river.

Before the work of aerial observation and bombing was ended, however, one American aviator, Lieut. Avery, succeeded in forcing down alive within the American lines a German captain who had a record of sixteen victories over allied aviators.

Another American, near Villeneuve, also brought down a German plane.

#### CLING TO HILLS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 26, 2 p.m.—[By the Associated Press.]

—Franco-American troops on the front of the Aisne-Marne moved the front forward today. The allies along the front to the east likewise made gains at places, the Americans at one point attaining an objective a kilometer distant.

The American troops advancing along the Marne have discovered hundreds of dead Germans. The victims of the Arde river during the retreat in one horseback at the sound was covered with dead. The Americans buried as many bodies as was possible.

It is estimated that 2,000 Germans fell.

Farmers along the Marne report having seen the bodies of German dead floating down the stream. The military authorities are planning some system by which they can clear the river of bodies.

#### FIND LONG DESERTER.

Two days after the Germans evacuated Chateau Thierry, an American found a lone German in Mont St. Pierre, hiding in a cellar. The prisoner said he was tired of the war and was determined to secrete himself, notwithstanding the fact that he had no food, and later take a chance by surrendering to the allies.

He asserted that the German soldiers were going and that the general opinion among them was that the crown prince was unable to bring sufficient reinforcements or food supplies to aid the forces being attacked from the south.

The American soldiers watched with pleasure the prisoner's escape his appeal to the French to release him. The Americans requested the Americans not to report his desertion, saying if they did he ever got back to Germany he would be shot.

#### FIGHTING IN AIR DURING THE WEEK FAVORS ALLIES

Chicago Tribune—New York Times Cable. [Copyright: 1918.]

PARIS, July 26.—This afternoon's communiqué shows that yesterday was one of the best days for the allies since the beginning of the fifth German offensive, nearly a fortnight ago. The loss of Oulchy-le-Chateau is a serious blow to the Germans on the Ourcq, to whom its possession is a necessity.

The allied victory here may be gauged by the fact that the enemy's troops had received orders to hold the town at any cost. The capture of Oulchy by the allies means the Germans have now lost all possibility of being a factor in the war, unless more than a short time at Fere-en-Tardenois, which is their most important center between the Marne and the Vesle.

#### FIRE MUST FALL.

Nor is the allied success on the Ourcq confined to the capture of Oulchy. The capture of Ardecourt, Coucy, and Bois Tressel by the Americans already has made the allied advance on Fere-en-Tardenois from the south of the river, which they now are steadily approaching, only a matter of time.

With Oulchy in the hands of Gen. Mangin, the advance on Fere from north of the Ourcq will be comparatively easy.

Further north, between Oulchy and the heights south of Soissons, the battle yesterday continued exceptionally severe. Villeneuve, which has now apparently finally fallen into our possession, changed hands several times during the last two or three days.

#### VITAL RAIL LINE FREE.

The greatest strategic advantage for the allies that would follow further gains of ground would be the free use of the main railroad that runs between Chateau Thierry and Epernay and connects our fronts in Champagne and Lorraine with those of Picardy and Artois and even Flanders.

The loss of this railroad, which was one of the principal strategic successes of the enemy offensive from the Aisne to the Marne, might easily under the circumstances prove a serious hindrance to the allies. Happily this line is now entirely cut off beyond the reach of the enemy and gains and already the continuity materially helps our offensive in this region.

#### Computation Along Roads.

The reports of allied airmen show tremendous congestion along the lines of German communication. The Germans may be merely holding on as long as possible in order to effect an orderly withdrawal and to remove the vast accumulations of stores and munitions which had been gathered in this district ready for a great advance northward.

Undoubtedly a big effort will be made to strengthen out the communication lines of the Germans, and the allies will be constantly under the threat of an attack. All these masses are now constantly under the allies' shell fire, and work along them must be very difficult.

#### ENEMY STRIKES HARD AT YANKS TO GAIN TIME

#### Offensive Slowed Down but Not Checked on the American Front.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 26, 8 p.m.—[By the Associated Press.]

The allied offensive has slowed down, but has not been checked. Franco-American troops today forced back the Germans a bit further north.

The greater part of the fighting is taking place in the big forest north of the Marne and along the western flank of the salient.

#### FIGHT FOR TIME.

The Germans with artillery and machine guns and strong infantry detachments left the northern edges of the Fere, Tournelle, and Riz forests, and battered cleverly and stubbornly to hold the advancing allies until more progress can be made in the transportation of their supplies, arms, and general stores. But despite the opposition some ground was gained.

The woods tonight have almost been cleared of Germans. The Fere-en-Tardenois road, extending from the front, already is under such a fire from the artillery as to make it useless as a supply artery. With a further slight push forward by the allied troops Fere-en-Tardenois will become untenable.

Villeneuve has been restored to the allies, and from it the allied artillery can easily reach the Germans near Fere-en-Tardenois.

#### WEATHER BALKS FLYERS.

For the second time since the big battle began the weather today interfered with operations, especially in the air. The afternoon was cloudy, with local showers frequently drenching the fields and forcing the airplanes to descend.

Before the work of aerial observation and bombing was ended, however, one American aviator, Lieut. Avery, succeeded in forcing down alive within the American lines a German captain who had a record of sixteen victories over allied aviators.

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AMERICAN REPORT.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Gen. Pershing's communiqué of yesterday received today, says:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, July 25.—Section A.—Between the Ourcq and the Marne our troops continued to press the enemy. In their advance eastward they have taken the southern half of Forest de Rive.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

#### BRITISH REPORT.

LONDON, July 26.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

This morning a hostile attack upon posts held by us in the Aveluy wood,

a great height by the active French archies. The Germans' aim was poor and no damage was done.

DO BETTER AT NIGHT.

"They do better at night," one of the Americans said. "But their shooting is nothing to sing about. Last night thirty of 'em had a try just after my outfit crossed. It was some firework display, but they did not hit a thing."

I proceeded to the bridge with wide solid plank and pontoons, capable of bearing cannons, there came the vicious whangs of a shell that past my ear. The long file of Americans paid no attention.

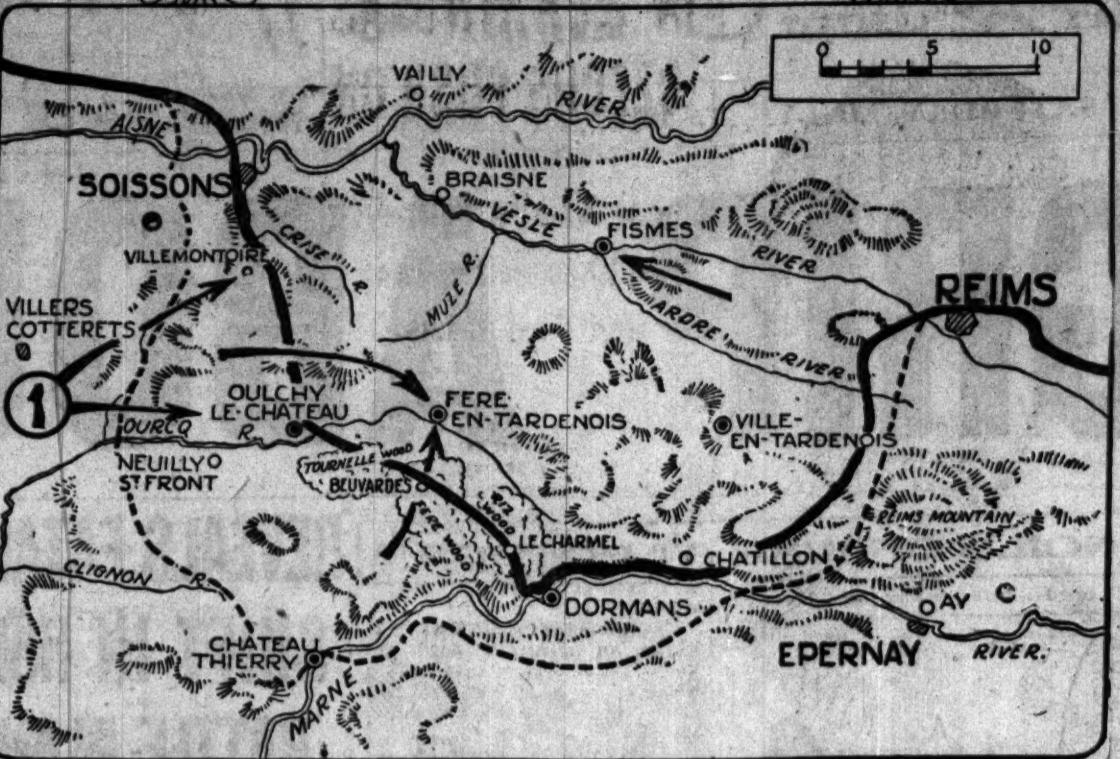
"They're learnt the game," said the French officer accompanying me.

"They don't run unless risks, but they're past the 'gun shy' stage. It may not seem so important, but it just makes all the difference between raw troops and veterans."

A second more and the balloon had vanished in a pillar of flame, falling earthwards. Five hundred feet from the ground the blaze ceased abruptly as a blown out candle, leaving no trace behind. At the time there was no sound of the Germans' assault and no sound of my machine gun. The whole effect was shrewdly aimed and theatrical.

Two hundred yards from the river a Y. M. C. A. canteen was doing a brisk trade. That the job is no sinecure is clear from the incessant explosions, as the Germans maintained a desultory and mostly small caliber fire on the bridge. As we were coming down the road two Boche bomb planes had dropped them, at least, had enough nerve for daylight work by dropping a score of projectiles. But they were kept at

#### CLOSING IN ON FERE-EN-TARDENOIS



#### F. D. ROOSEVELT ASSERTS U-BOAT DANGER IS PAST

BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

LONDON, July 26.—The London

Times prints the following son-

net by Alice Meynell:

**IN HONOR OF AMERICA.**

(In Antithesis to Roosevelt's "On the Refusal of Aid Between Nations.")

By Alice Meynell.

Not that the earth is changing, O my

God!

Not that our brave democracies take

heart.

To share, to rule her treasure, to

import!

The press trod;

The land we that beneath

Thy silent benediction, even now

In gratitude so many nations bow,

So many; nor therefore, my God!

But because living men for dying man

Go to a million deaths, to deal one

blow;

And justice speaks one great com-

passionate tongue;

And nation unto nation calls, "One

class

We succors are one tribe!" By

the we know

Our heart holds confident, stead-

fast, being young.

#### U. S. Navy Official Sees Submarine as Nuisance Rather than Peril.

LONDON, July 26.—Franklin D.

Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the

Admiralty, and Sir Eric Geddes,

first lord of the British admiralty, re-

turned here today from an inspection

of the naval establishments in the

south of Ireland under command of

Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly. Mr. Roos-

eville also visited one of the outlying

units of the United States fleet.

In a statement to the press, Mr.

Roosevelt said he had found there the

same frictionless and efficient unity

which characterized the British

and the grand fleet.

The absence of any national or

professional jealousy, and the simplicity with

which the principle of a single com-

mand had established itself, was one

of the soundest guarantees for event-

ual victory.

PRAISES UNITED COMMAND.

Mr. Roosevelt said it was only by

the varying of command that it was

possible to carry out the gigantic op-

eration of transporting American troops

in their weekly increasing numbers.

Anti-submarine measures had now been

developed into a science, Mr. Roos-

eville continued, and by virtue of

the fact that the naval forces em-



## U.S. SPEEDS UP TO HELP FOCH KEEP HUN ON RUN

Million More Americans  
Means France and  
Belgium Freed.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—To take advantage of the retreat of the Germans north of the Aisne, Gen. Foch needs all the Americans that can be rushed to France during the remainder of the summer and early autumn.

He is going to get them. Hundreds of thousands of the men of the national army are trained and ready to go and every ounce of available allied tonnage will be used to carry them overseas.

The supreme commander of the allied armies has not disclosed his purpose, but it is surmised that the Franco-American victories have revealed the weakness of the Boche and made the launching of the great counter offensive an immediate possibility.

Another Million Enough.  
With another million Americans on the job the Germans could be cleared out of France and Belgium before snow flies," said a high war department official tonight.

A training of soldiers also is to be speeded up. Secretary of War Baker has called to slow down the draft machine, but not for long. It is going to call only 300,000 draftees in August, compared with 400,000 in July. Something has happened to change the program.

In consequence of this change Provost Marshal General Crowder notified the states today that the August calls of drafted men to the training camps "will be as large as the July calls." Local boards are instructed "to refuse returns to the army, marine corps, or the navy" from all registrants of the 1917 or 1918 classes who have been or will be classified in class 1 until a sufficient number of class 1 registrants, physically qualified for general military service, are in sight to fill Aug. 31 with generous allowances for physical objections at camps.

Gen. Crowder also instructed draft executives to "hold under a very special scrutiny" the report of any local board that fails to place at least 50 per cent of the 1918 registrants in class 1.

Man Power Program.  
The war department's promised man power program, is not yet completed. members of congress have been told they have asked for information on the subject during the last few days. The labor question is said to be forming an important consideration in the framing of the program. Although no one doubts the willingness of congress to act quickly, the measure is of such far-reaching importance that it will be impossible to pass it without considerable debate, perhaps for month or more. It will require another considerable period to complete the registration, numbering, classification, and examination of the men made available.

It is entirely probable, according to the testimony of Gen. Crowder, that it will be necessary to conduct another registration on Dec. 5 of the young men who have become 21 years old since June 5. This would add about 200,000 men, "hardly enough to carry us through the draft for January, 1919," according to Gen. Crowder.

Crowder Siles at Class 2.  
"It becomes very plain," Gen. Crowder said in his testimony, "that on Jan. 1, if congress does not provide for an additional enrollment, I shall be levying drafts throughout the country on class 2, and there will be many acute situations to be met, both in the field of demobilization and in the economic field. That is the reason why I see the question of man power, in this country."

Gen. Crowder's testimony showed that 36,770 men had to be deducted from the enrollment in class 1 for the Emergency Fleet corporation. There are over 120,000 shipmen of all classes within the draft age, Gen. Crowder testified.

List Read Recombed.  
You will understand that the Emergency Fleet corporation list is a special classification list, and that the regiments found enrolled therein are under the president's regulations requiring that they be in the list so long as they are performing satisfactory work in the shipyards of the country," Gen. Crowder said. "Some abuses have occurred in this classification, and the Emergency Fleet corporation list is being recombed for the purpose of eliminating therefrom all non-essential men."

Two Women, Both Dead,  
Will Each Other Property

Mrs. Eleanor Wiles, a widow, and her daughter, Alice, 4845 North Robey street, were all to each other. The daughter was married as a young woman and had no mother.

Three years ago the mother died suddenly, and in less than a month's time the daughter followed her—died of grief, her friends say.

Yesterday in the Probate court two wills were read. One was the mother's, the other the daughter's. Both left the entire estate of the testator to the maker of the other. Each estate consisted of only a few hundred dollars.

Dr. Stephen Wise Works  
as Ship Plant Laborer

Stephen Wise, of the Free synagoge in New York City, is working as a day laborer at a local marine construction plant. Dr. Wise said he believed it the duty of every man who could not enter military service to contribute directly his labor. His 17 year old son is also at work at the plant.

Schlitz in Brown Study;  
Wants Tax Value Halved

Milwaukee, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—The Schlitz Brewing company property could not be sold for 50 per cent of its assessed valuation, Oliver C. Fuller, president of the Wisconsin Trust company, testified at a hearing today before Tax Commissioner Boden. He said that the property had the value of the property. The brewing company is asking for a reduction of assessments on its buildings from \$2,194,000 to \$1,658,000.

### NEW OFFICERS

Fifteen Chicago Men Awarded Commissions in the Reserve Corps by War Department.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.  
Washington, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Commissions in the reserve corps were awarded to fifteen Chicago men by the war department today. Those commissioned were:

First lieutenants, Engineers' Reserve corps—Theodore C. Hyland, 1419 East Sixty-seventh place; William J. Morton, 203 South La Salle street.

Second Lieutenant, Engineers' Reserve corps—Frank Hodlik, 5346 South Wood street.

Second Lieutenant, Signal Reserve corps—Arthur O. Dunne, 3840 Archer avenue.

Captains, Medical Reserve corps—Samuel A. Springer, 133 East Franklin street; Mark A. Gordon, 4942 South Michigan avenue; Harry O. Miller, 5049 Dorchester avenue.

First lieutenants, Medical Reserve corps—Paul D. Lyons, 7157 South Farwell avenue; Joseph T. Myer, 7852 South Halsted street; John Shuckat, 3410 Rhodes avenue; Otto Hollinger, 354 Sixteenth place; Ezra H. Hurwitz, 2514 Fullerton avenue; Abe M. Scheier, 3101 South Morgan street.

First lieutenants, Dental Reserve corps—George H. Dolby, 7428 Coles Avenue; Clarence E. Banchieri, 3904 Indiana avenue.

### COMMITTEE O. K.'S 30 TO 80 PER CENT NET PROFIT TAX

Exemption of \$2,000,  
Plus Tenth of Invest-  
ed Capital.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—The graduated excess profits tax of from 30 to 80 per cent on net income beyond exemptions practically was adopted today in a final form by the house ways and means committee, thereby ratifying the tentative agreement reached yesterday.

The committee also decided upon the same specific exemption of \$2,000, plus 10 per cent on the amount of invested capital, as tentatively decided yesterday. Adjournment was taken by the committee until Monday, when taxation of luxuries, estimated by the treasury as capable of raising \$2,000,000, will be considered.

Only to Corporations.  
Complaints of inequalities to the treasury and to the committee are expected to be remedied by the committee's action today in repealing a section of the present revenue law. The effect will be that the excess profits tax under the pending bill will not apply to individuals and partnerships, but only to corporations. Individuals and partnerships will be amply reached through the normal and surtax provisions of the income tax law.

Limits on Taxation.  
While not definitely deciding the matter, the majority of the committee was favorable to a provision that in no case should the excess profits tax exceed 10 per cent of the net income in the case of corporations with a capital exceeding \$200,000. Common carriers and public utility corporations whose rates were subject to regulations by federal, state, or municipal governments were excepted from the 10 per cent minimum because the committee regarded such rates as already provided for in the law.

WESTERN UNION  
FACES U. S. FINE  
OF \$17,320,850

New York, July 26.—The Western Union Telegraph company was indicted by a federal grand jury here today on charges of having transmitted messages by mail.

Two bills were returned against the Western Union. One accuses the company of having violated the federal mail laws by failing to pay a fine of \$10,000 for the use of the mail.

The second indictment charged violation of the federal code which forbids transmission of letters by such private express routes. The indictments are against the company only, the officials not being named.

Federal attorneys alleged that 246,417 messages were carried by messengers between August 2, 1917, and June 15, 1918. It was stated that conviction by the full court would result in fines aggregating \$17,320,850 against the company.

### EDWARD BURNS, 216TH 'TRIBUNE' MAN, JOINS ARMY

A drive to recruit unskilled labor for plants doing war work, to find employment for men now idle, and to divert labor from nonessential to essential industries is to begin next Monday under government direction.

The drive will be conducted by the United States employment service under the direct supervision of the United States bureau of labor. All government agencies, including the State Council of Defense and the Four Minute men, are to aid in the drive. Labor organizations and managers will be asked to give assistance and to accept the new national labor policy, which is to be put in effect throughout the country Aug. 1. At first only unskilled labor will be affected, but it is expected that a general plan will be adopted later with regard to skilled labor.

After Aug. 1 all plants doing government work and employing 100 or more men must get their unskilled labor through the government employment service.

### PLACE NO BLAME FOR POUCH DEATH

A coroner's jury yesterday held that John Pouch, 40, of 410 North Wells street, who died at a Veterans hospital last Sunday after being driven about in a police ambulance for several hours, died of a chronic disease.

According to charges made by William Conidine, ambulance driver for the East Chicago avenue police station, Pouch was refused admittance to the hospital when he was first taken there, was given one place to another for five and one-half hours.

Dr. Jacob Horwitz, the receiving physician, testified at the hearing that the sick man had insisted on being taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. James Fitzpatrick, 2030 Mohawk street. The latter, he said, refused to take her brother in and was returned to the hospital. Dr. Horwitz accepted the jury's verdict as a vindication.

### Schlitz in Brown Study; Wants Tax Value Halved

Milwaukee, Wis., July 26.—[Special.]—The Schlitz Brewing company property could not be sold for 50 per cent of its assessed valuation, Oliver C. Fuller, president of the Wisconsin Trust company, testified at a hearing today before Tax Commissioner Boden. He said that the property had the value of the property. The brewing company is asking for a reduction of assessments on its buildings from \$2,194,000 to \$1,658,000.

## CAMP GRANT TO LAUNCH A GREAT WAR MANEUVER

Twenty-seven Thousand  
Men Will Take Part in  
Battle Training.

Rockford, Camp Grant, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—Plans for the greatest offensive ever mounted at Camp Grant were completed today by Maj. Gen. H. Martin and his brigade leaders of the Blackhawk division. They will be put into effect Monday, when the 27,000 officers and men who have passed their last tests and now know their permanent places in the great fighting machine sweep into maneuvering fields and rifle ranges with the "solid six" passed at the last board meeting, but George D. Keith, the right hand member of the headquarters staff of Mr. Bodine, is to be chief lieutenant of Mr. Keith now is at work getting the census forms printed and laying out the enumerating plans. It is said the 1916 system of taking the census and wards and precincts is to be followed.

In the correspondence, political and otherwise, having to do with the census, it is stated that the subject of the enumeration is the number of the inhabitants of school districts, not the number of school districts, as is commonly stated. In a wealth of written orders, letters, and written suggestions that have come under observation of reporters for THE TRIBUNE, he is virtually ignored. Mr. Bodine's initial O. K. flourish decorates nearly all of the lists of names and letters presenting the unostentatious signature of Leslie P. Vols.

### Vols Filed Name List.

No sooner was the census taking ordered than Vols sent in his register of applications filed on the school board blanks prepared for the purpose. He "suggested" ten names from thirty-four of the thirty-five wards in the city. The list in each block was to be the ward supervisor, the other enumerators.

The blanks contained a column for two indorsements for each name, but Vols ignored this column and placed his signature in the column headed "recommended personally or by letter." The names on all the ward applications showing on the originals apparently were written in longhand by Mr. Vols.

The written correspondence which followed the censusureau at the school board was taken to the office of political manipulation of the enumerating work. Candidates, ward committee men, and city hall jobholders all had friends they wanted to place in the work. Original correspondence sheets and their notations indicate that few, if any, got on the pay roll until they had filtered through the office of Lundy and received the Vols "once over."

### Pike Filled Jobs.

One man who was strong enough to place a man without the aid of Vols was City Controller, Fred R. Pike, who apparently got his job directly from Mr. Bodine. The controller is to be the ward supervisor, the other enumerators.

From this map it will be possible for the gardeners to arrange for further trees and bushes. It is the plan greatly to increase the amount of decorations around the grounds for the purpose of beautifying.

### GREAT LAKES BEAUTIFUL.

Great Lakes, Ill., July 26.—[Special.]—A plan for beautifying the naval training station, a sort of "Great Lakes Beautiful" idea, has been started. The first step in working out the plan is the making of a "The Map" of the entire station, and the "campus" map is to be made by a landscape artist. It will show in detail every tree, bush and vine in the place, its location, species, size, etc.

From this map it will be possible for the gardeners to arrange for further trees and bushes. It is the plan greatly to increase the amount of decorations around the grounds for the purpose of beautifying.

### WESTERN UNION

FACES U. S. FINE  
OF \$17,320,850

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Federal attorneys alleged that 246,417 messages were carried by messengers between August 2, 1917, and June 15, 1918. It was stated that conviction by the full court would result in fines aggregating \$17,320,850 against the company.

### EDWARD BURNS, 216TH 'TRIBUNE' MAN, JOINS ARMY

Beware, Huns! Edward Burns was called into military service yesterday, and if he ever sits on one of you—well, Ed weighs something more than 200.

Ed, who is an artist and erstwhile painter, is to be in the 216th. He apparently landed a job, appear the initials "H. W." and beneath are the initials "W. L. B." It follows:

Chicago, March 27, 1918.  
Dear Mr. Bodine, Department of Finance.

Mr. Ralph C. Otis, Member of the Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: This will introduce to you my ward, the 216th, of 306 Wabash street, whom I desire to have appointed on the school census bureau as an enumerator.

Hoping this will receive prompt attention, Very truly yours,  
EDWARD R. PIKE.

### Hamilton Steady Writer.

One of the best of the candidate letter writers was Samuel M. Hamilton, of Chicago, Illinois. His letter to the Twenty-first ward, that Vols failed to recommend ten persons for enumeration work. He made a brave start; but after filling out three names, the work stopped and a notation written across the face of the page reads as follows:

CITY OF CHICAGO,  
Department of Finance.

Chicago, March 9, 1918.

Mr. Ralph C. Otis, Member of the Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: This will introduce to you my ward, the 216th, of 306 Wabash street, whom I desire to have appointed on the school census bureau as an enumerator.

Very truly yours,  
SAMUEL M. HAMILTON.

### Frazier, Too, an Applicant.

A civil service employee furnished an interesting sidelight on the census taking practices in 1916. The central figure is Chairman Frazier of the city civil service commission. Under the leadership of the chairman, every name on the census taking payroll should come from the civil service commission, from lists made up by the commission at the request of the board, and apparently his petitions granted.

Mr. Frazier, according to his letter, was also under the impression that he should make his request of Mr. Bodine instead of Mr. Vols. He is to do land of the two places sought. His letter reads:

March 27, 1918.  
Mr. William L. Bodine, Superintendent Compulsory Education, Tribune Building, Chicago.—Dear Sir: Mr. Vols, C. Craft and Mr. Dray Craft, are to be in the 216th ward, both residing at 595 West Ohio street, desire employment as school census takers. I have known both of them for many years and they are both active, intelligent, and honest young men, who I believe are well qualified to do good work in taking the census.

I would appreciate it very much if you could give both of them employment. If you could not do so, not both of them, I would suggest that the preference be given to the first named, Wintrop C. Craft.

Yours very truly,  
CHARLES E. FRAZIER.

On "Bad" List.

The census correspondence tells the

## LETTERS MIX SCHOOL JOBS AND POLITICS

(Continued from first page.)

## &lt;h

# Photographic Copies of Letters Revealing City Hall Politics in Chicago School Affairs

How the 1916 Census Was Taken Just Before the Election, and Some of the Leading Lights in the "Arrangements."

## Introducing L. P. (Ike) Volz, Official Census Endorser.

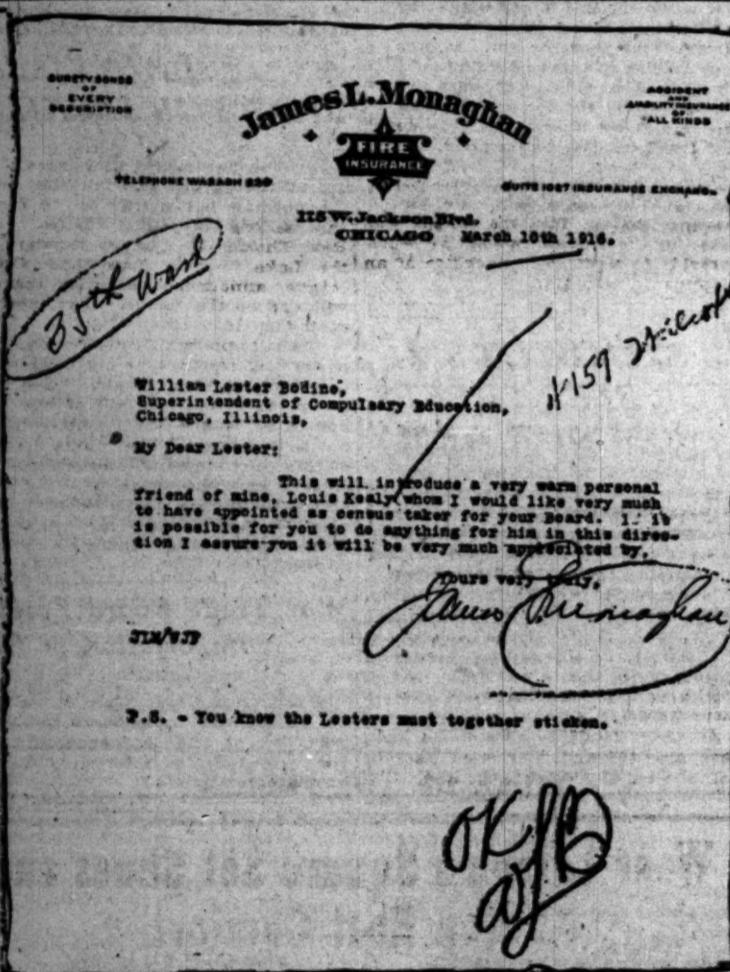
REGISTER OF APPLICATIONS FILED SCHOOL CENSUS OF 1916					
NAME		ADDRESS	AP.	NUMBER	REGISTRATION
Mr. G. S. Johnson	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	1	1	1
Frank J. Murphy	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	2	2	2
Samuel Johnson	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	3	3	3
John C. McTigue	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	4	4	4
John C. Jordan	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	5	5	5
James Lester	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	6	6	6
John H. Kelly	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	7	7	7
John N. Reid	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	8	8	8
John C. Jordan	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	9	9	9
Frank M. Volz	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	10	10	10

REGISTER OF APPLICATIONS FILED SCHOOL CENSUS OF 1916					
NAME		ADDRESS	AP.	NUMBER	REGISTRATION
James Bodine	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	1	1	1
William Bodine	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	2	2	2
Henry McTigue	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	3	3	3
John C. Jordan	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	4	4	4
James Lester	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	5	5	5
John H. Kelly	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	6	6	6
John N. Reid	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	7	7	7
John C. Jordan	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	8	8	8
Frank M. Volz	1500 N. Halsted St.	W. L. Bodine	9	9	9

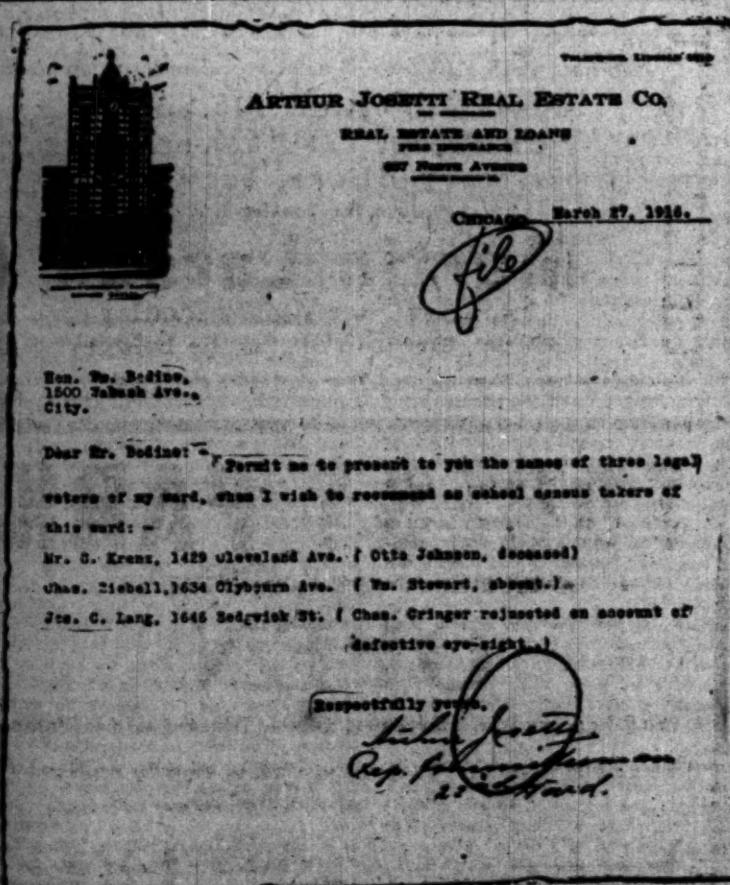
Mr. Volz, the political familiar of Boss Fred Lundin, submitted a list of ten names from each of the thirty-five wards for census work. The first name on the list was to be ward supervisor and the other nine census enumerators. As indicated in the above reproduction of the application registers of wards 1 and 2, no references were needed when Mr. Volz indorsed. Mr. Bodine's bold signature appears presumably as a matter of form.

## Staging the Two Lesters in a Skit for a Job.



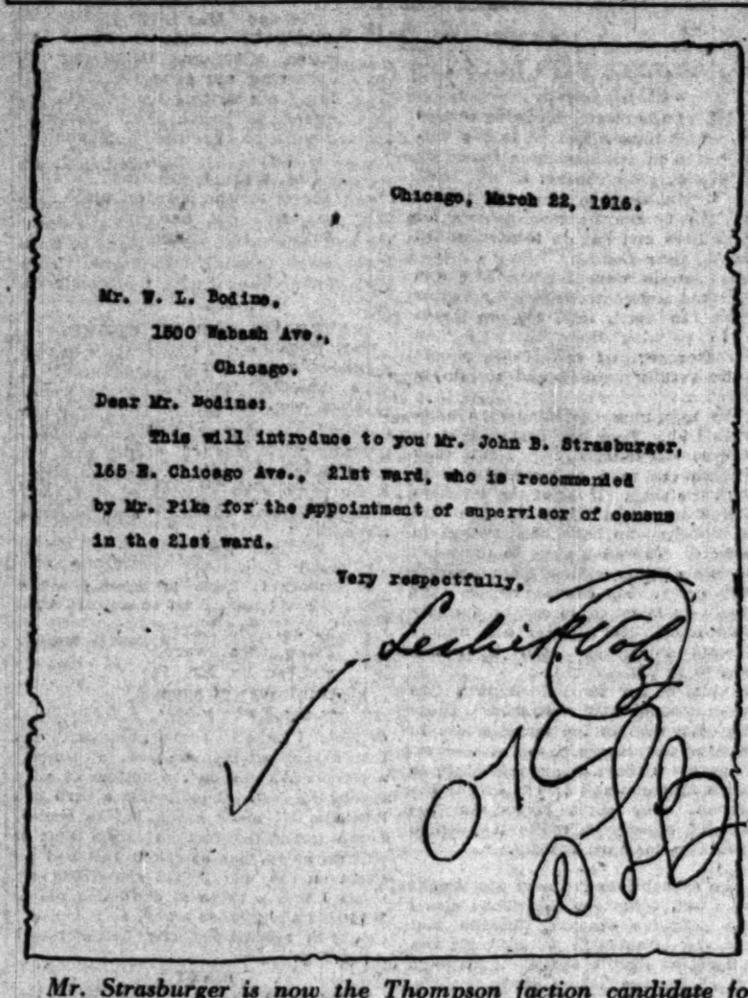
Mr. Monaghan's little personal note which discloses for the first time his middle name evidently made a hit with Mr. Bodine. Note the latter's O. K.

## Now, What Had Arthur Done?



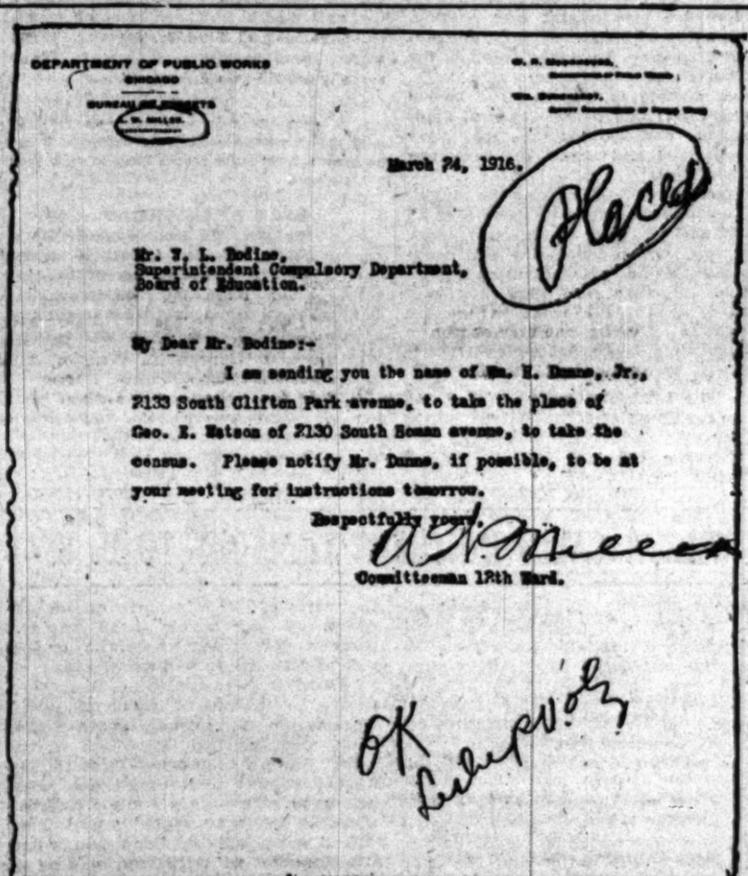
Arthur Josetti, committeeman of the Twenty-second ward, evidently was not delivering votes satisfactorily, for his letter with representative of the Thompson faction. He now is city physician by appointment of Mayor Thompson.

## Educator Strasburger "Doubles" in Politics and Schools.



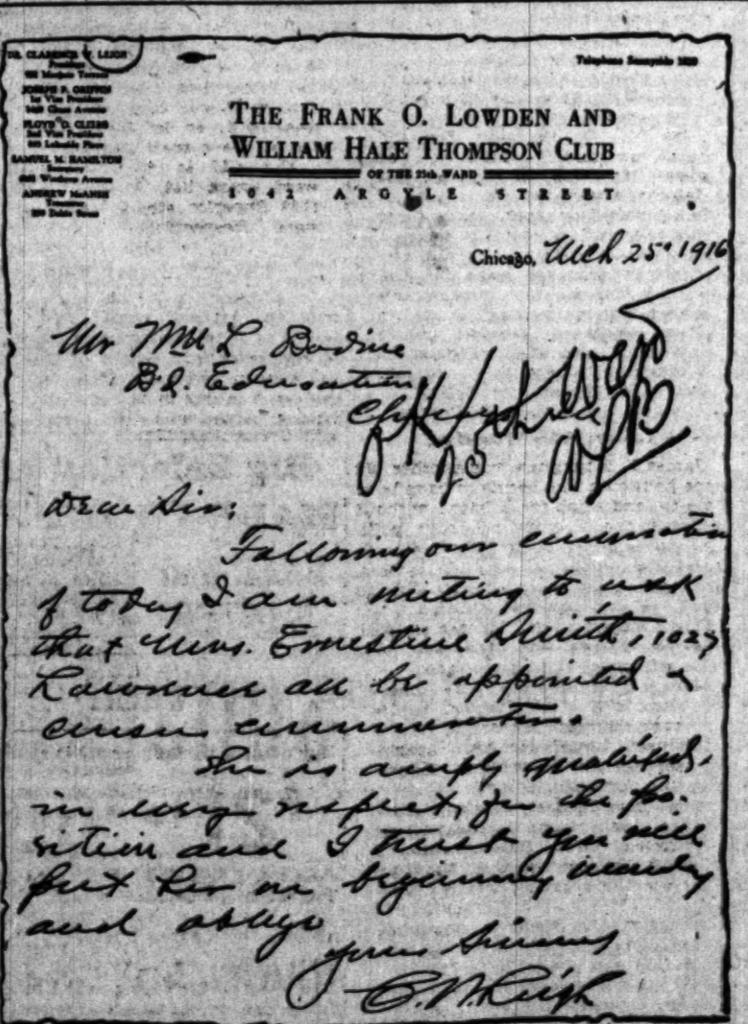
Mr. Strasburger is now the Thompson faction candidate for nomination as county superintendent of schools. Two years ago he was the city hall entry for the legislature from his district. Several days before the primary it was discovered he was disqualified legally as a candidate because he had not resided in his district a sufficient length of time.

## August Miller Asks for a Shift of Jobs.



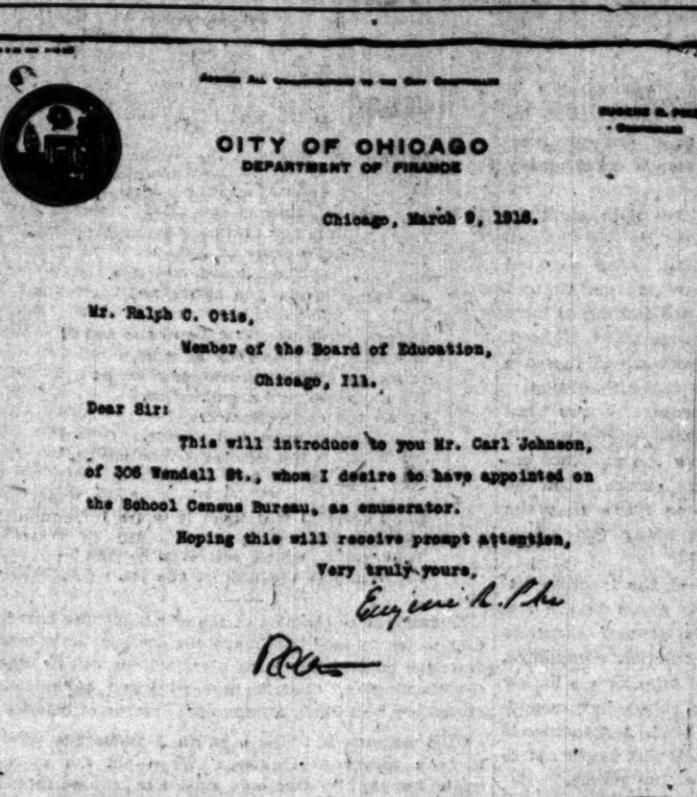
A. W. Miller, former superintendent of streets, as committeeman from the Twelfth ward, asks that Mr. Danne be substituted for George E. Watson as a census taker. Mr. Watson possibly wasn't performing his precinct political duties satisfactorily, but that is mere surmise.

## Good Old Doctor Leigh Prescribes One Census Taker.



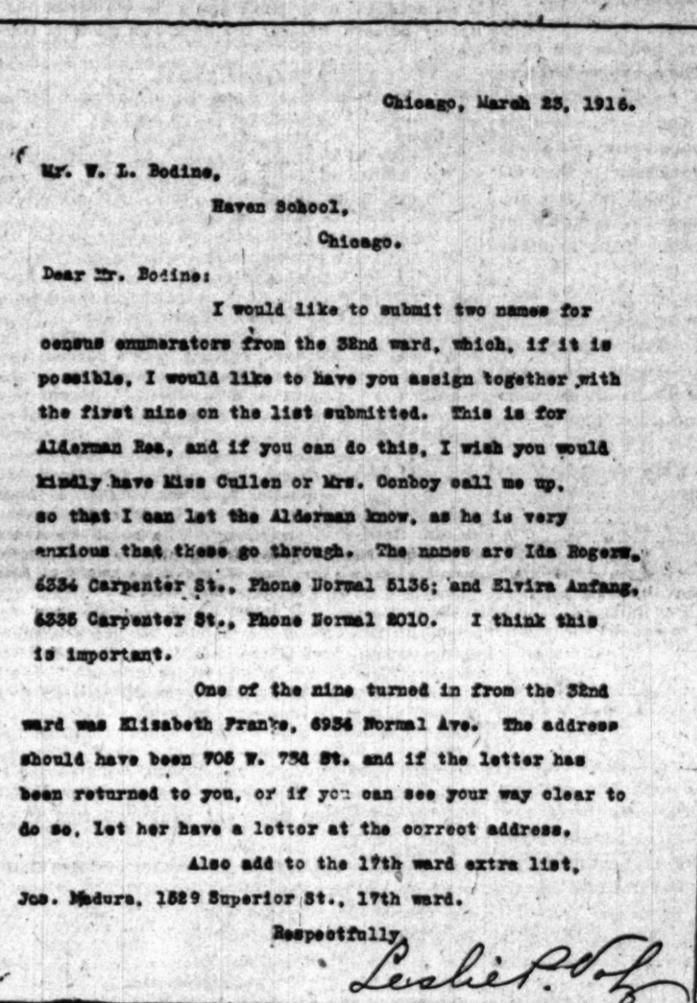
Dr. Leigh at census taking time was the big Twenty-fifth ward. He now is city physician by appointment of Mayor Thompson.

## City Controller Pike Issues "Orders" to Trustee Otis.



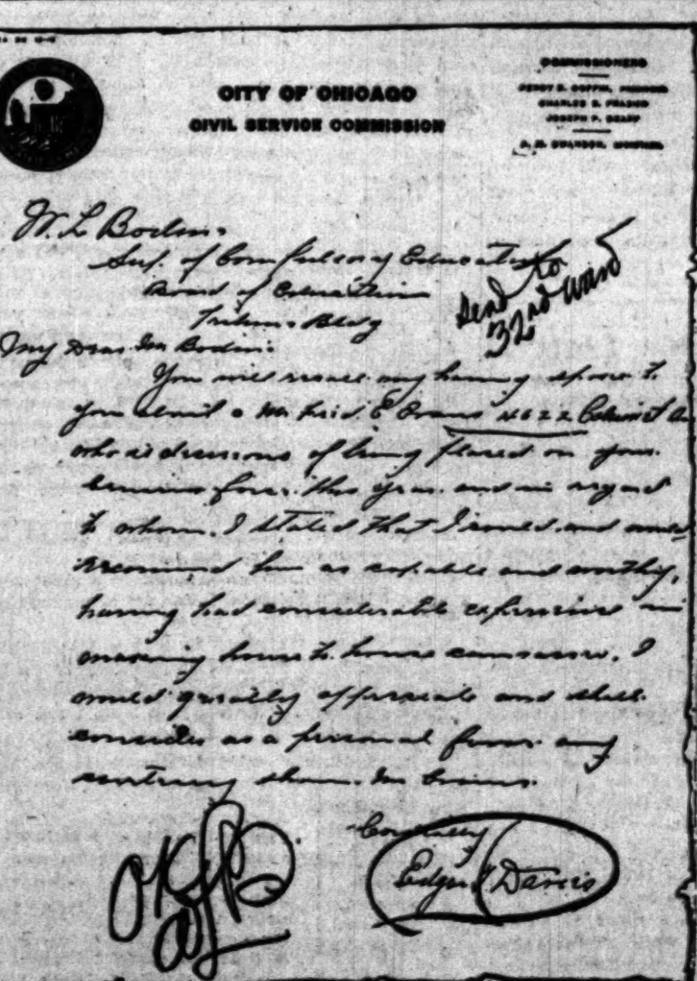
Mr. Pike's letter and the subsequent indorsement of Trustee Otis's name indicates that city hall "desire" was all that was necessary to get action in school board matters.

## Ald. "Jimmie" Rea of the Thirty-Second Is Anxious.



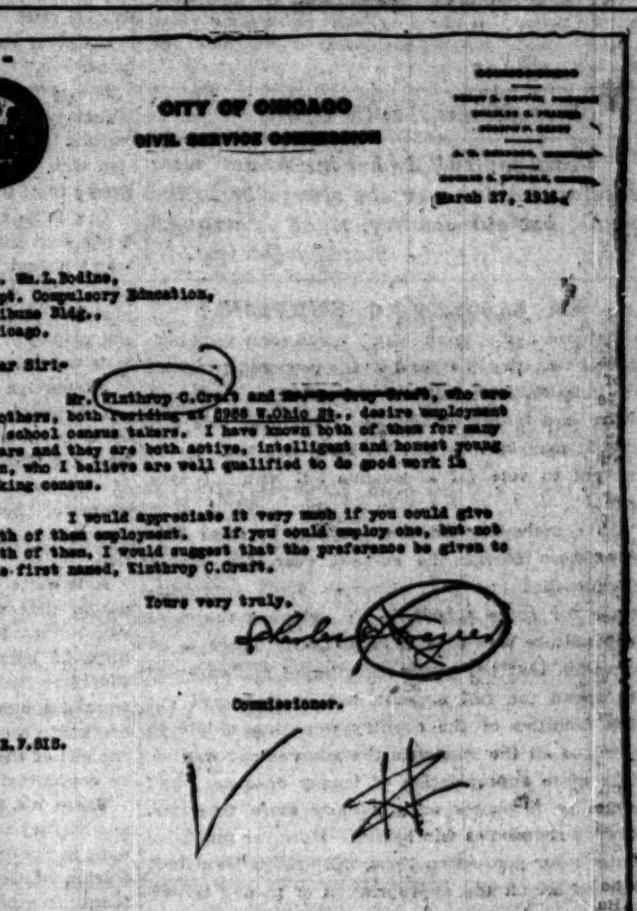
Former Ald. Rea had to be taken care of in the spring of 1916 for he was in the midst of a hard campaign and if he could "judge" a little by getting a couple of extra workers on the census list "like" wanted to favor him.

## Introducing Mr. Edgar T. Davies.



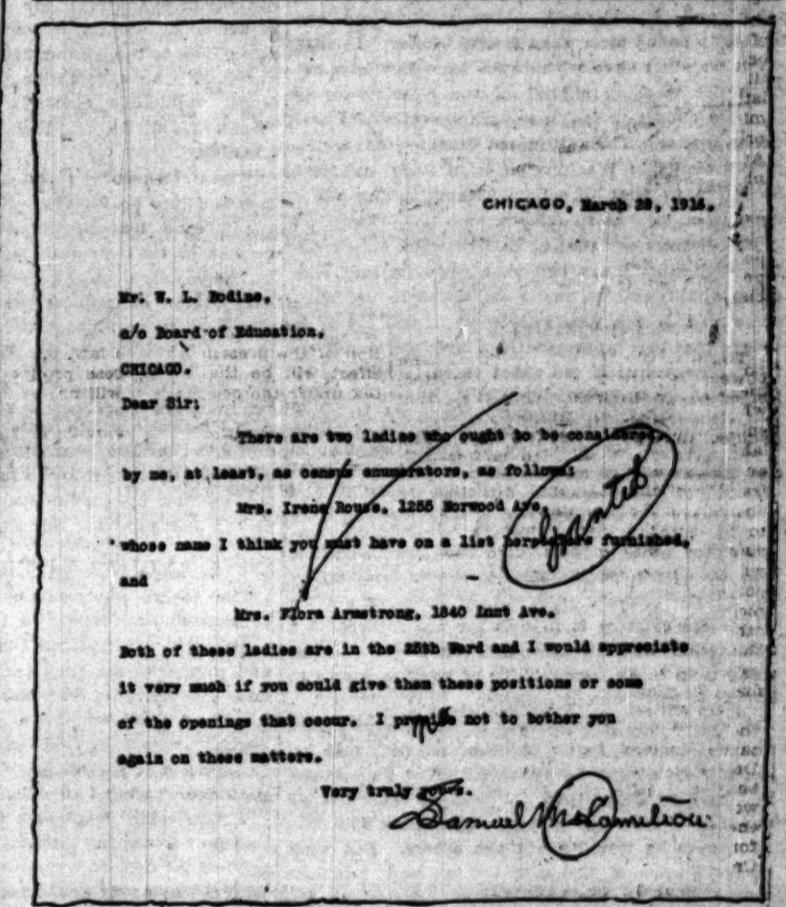
Mr. Davies, former state factory inspector, who at the census taking time was holding down a job with the civil service commission, evidently slipped one over "Ike" with the "cordial" convenience of Mr. Bodine. The Davies selection was slipped into the Thirty-second ward list, Ald. Rea probably not being told. Mr. Davies is now an efficiency expert (Thompson appointed) at the chief justice of the Municipal court) for he felt it incumbent to get "Ike's" O. K. before submitting his selection to Mr. Bodine.

## Who Says There Was No Civil Service?



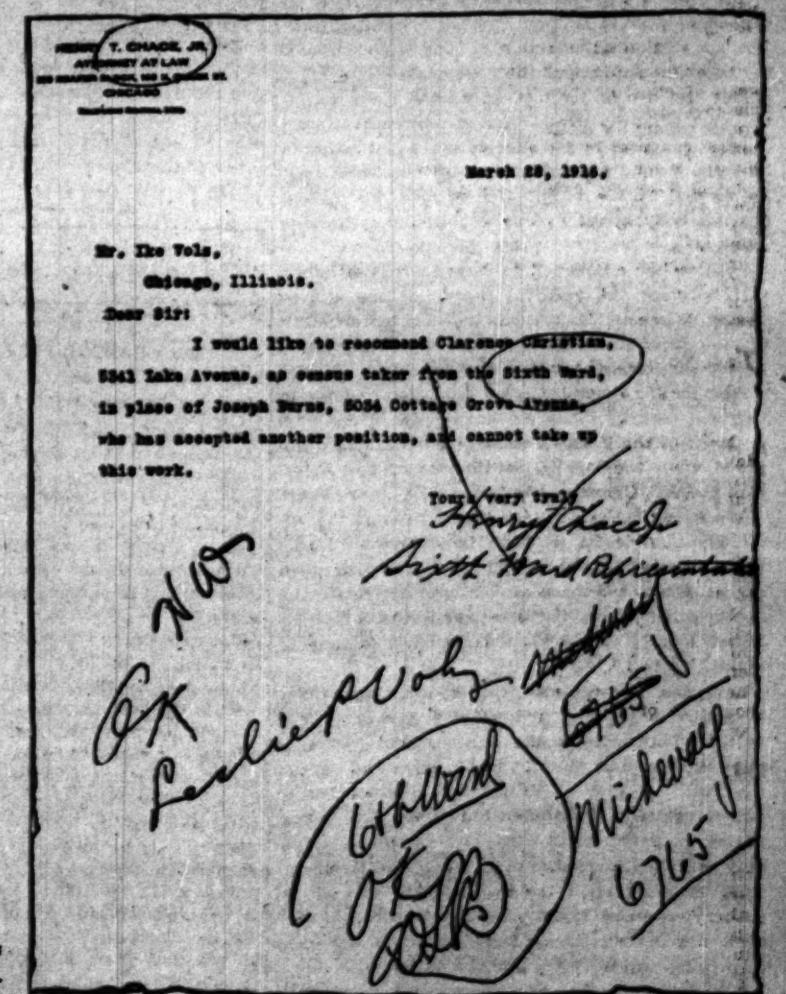
President Charles E. Frazier of the city civil service commission submitted his list of two candidates, it appears from his letter, but only one seems to have been placed. Note that he got his "single" by without any O. K.

## Mr. Hamilton Shouts for More Campaign Help.



The above is a sample of a number of letters received from Mr. Hamilton asking for census places for residents of the Twenty-fifth ward. At the time Mr. Hamilton was engaged in a hot campaign for alderman with the mayor's backing. The notations on the letter are contradictory and one is mildly curious whether the "granted" or the "No" finally won out. At any rate Hamilton failed to get sufficient reinforcements and was defeated.

## Mr. Chace Rushes in a Sixth Ward Entry.



It appears that Mr. Chace was not so well known in the Thompson organization as he is now (he is the slate selection for the chief justice of the Municipal court) for he felt it incumbent to get "Ike's" O. K. before submitting his selection to Mr. Bodine.

# The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1841

MAILED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 6, 1861, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

All uncollected articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly disclaims any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

\$8,000,000,000 SURPLUS?

Senator Smoot has recently made some very pertinent remarks in regard to the proposed program of taxation, now being considered by the house, ways and means committee. Whatever else Mr. Smoot may or may not be, he is not one who is willing to vote for a revenue bill with his eyes shut.

In commenting on the proposal to raise \$25,000,000,000 during the current year, Mr. Smoot recalls that last year congress made appropriations for some \$18,000,000,000, whereas the total expenditure was only \$7,500,000,000. There is no question that the government hoped and expected to spend the full amount, but as it turned out the facilities of the country were inadequate to produce all the materials the government wanted.

The mere appropriation of money does not build ships or airplanes or guns any more than Mr. Creel's rhapsodies win battles. However much we extend our production there will always be a limit beyond which the appropriation of money is useless.

Senator Smoot thinks we cannot spend more than \$15,000,000,000 during the current year. If that is true, the revenue program should be governed accordingly. Congress will not demonstrate its patriotism by imposing taxation that is unnecessary, despite the calculated rhetoric of certain political candidates.

Suppose that we do raise \$24,000,000,000 by taxation and bonds, and suppose that we are unable to spend more than \$16,000,000,000. In that event we shall have withdrawn some \$8,000,000,000 from the working capital of the country to no purpose except to invite governmental waste and extravagance. The antiquated fiscal system which now prevails in Washington is in itself sufficient incentive in that direction without piling up a surplus of millions of dollars.

The discrepancy that existed between appropriation and expenditure last year suggests that congress ought now to make an effort to establish something like a parity between them. If it is found that the appropriations are too small or that the revenue is too short there is nothing to hinder congress from giving the necessary relief.

But with the assistance of expert advice it ought to be possible for congress to guard against a shortage as well as an unusable surplus.

**WHEN POLITICS ADJOURS.** We are quite certain that the administration does not wish to declare the doctrine of infallibility, but in the curious adjournment of politics with which the country is blessed for the forthcoming nomination and election of congressmen something akin to an inevitability of wisdom seems to adhere to government policies.

A government's confidence in its own processes and conclusions, in its plans of political and national action, may be an essential of its success.

We have no doubt that if President Wilson could see more wisdom in other policies than the ones he adopts he would adopt the others. But what causes a sense of dismay is the apparent fact that subscription to the government policies, to the phrase and punctuation of their description, is in this curious adjournment of politics, being cast forth as loyalty to the United States.

Disagreement, in large or small part, with the policies of administration becomes disloyalty to the nation. Politics is adjourned, but the government is watching each congressional district and each state electing a senator with a careful eye. Letters of recommendation and letters of approval are going into the districts and the state, the administration appraising carefully the relative reliability of the various candidates.

The test is whether the man approved can be depended upon to support, without demur or protest, suggestion or assertion of individual opinion, the recommendations of the government.

This test can be justified only upon the assumption that what the government recommends or asks reaches congress in a perfected state and requires only the formal endorsement of an otherwise negligible and intangible body. Except as a blindly indolent body congress can function only in disloyalty.

Politics has adjourned to strange regions when this becomes the political theory of the United States. When an idea prevails that any individuality of thought or action stamps disloyalty upon a member of congress and makes the candidacy of such a member for renomination a condition sinister to national security, then we have reduced the government of the United States to a dictatorship imposed upon the loyalist sentiments of the American people. Congress has become a rubber stamp.

We concede the political naturalness of the administration desire to have in congress reliable men. But when public opinion is imposed upon, and an attempt is made to confound unquestioning subscription to administration policies with unquestioned loyalty to the United States it is time to make a protest.

In times of great emotional stress, when unity of action is required and when people are asked to sink their individuality in mass movements, it is possible to misrepresent the motives and beliefs of the men in congress whose loyalty to Americanism is undisputed but whose intellectual variation from administration recommendations may contain the essence of legislative wisdom.

By insisting upon the identicalness of political adherence and loyalty, all checks and all criticism are destroyed. A government is delivered over to its own mistakes and the nation with it.

The distinction between disloyalty and congressional independence is marked enough for any person of common sense to destroy perception altogether. Some very able men may be left out of congress if the administration insistence upon loyalty and punctilious patriotism gains the upper hand in American sentiment. Mr. Wilson is not as broad as the Pacific when it comes to

partisan politics and his recommendations to voters have many characteristics of the violent partisan campaign in times of peace.

## THE ELEVATED COMPANIES AND TRACTION IMPROVEMENT.

There is now an opportunity for obtaining a reasonable settlement of Chicago's transportation difficulties. A tentative agreement has been reached between the city and the surface line companies. It is understood that Mr. Fisher, the counsel of the local transportation committee, who objected to the first plan, approves of this agreement.

The elevated lines, however, are seeking a higher rate of return than the other traction interests. They are, of course, in a strategic position because their franchise extends considerably longer than that of the surface lines.

The proposed agreement allows approximately 6 per cent on the valuation fixed by the Chicago traction and subway commission. The elevated lines have been earning somewhat less than 5 per cent. Yet these companies are seeking to have the valuation of the elevated properties increased. It is obvious that the rate of return will increase in proportion to the increment of the valuation.

The worth of the elevated properties was fixed by a commission of distinguished engineers. It was not their object to deprive the stockholders of one cent of their legitimate return. On the contrary, the criticism has been made that the commission was too liberal in fixing this valuation.

It is quite clear to students of the traction situation that whatever return is given to the elevated lines in excess of their present earnings must be borne by the other traction companies.

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There is a suspicion that the elevated companies are playing the dog in the manger. If their obstinacy is the only impediment to the successful conclusion of the present negotiations and if by refusing to accept a reasonable settlement they manage to overturn the work of several years, the public will not forget it at the time of the expiration of their franchises.

## LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The Legislative Voters' League calls attention to the fact that the gentlemen of politics are at a favorite little trick again. They are restricting nominations to the legislature, as senatorial committees have the privilege of doing. The district of which Mr. Robert Wilson, once known as Bath-room Bob, is the Democratic legislator is thus favored with an elimination of candidates, and Mr. Roger Sullivan's also concedes its scarcity of Democratic fit for the legislature. Thus in other districts.

When the parties restrict nominations the election becomes an amiable affair in which office virtually goes by appointment. The organization nominates its man and he is virtually unopposed in the election. Each district elects three members of the house of representatives, and if one major party nominates two and the other major party nominates one the three are elected unless a minor party or an independent breaks in upon the scheme.

The legislature has been improving in composition and character, according to critical observers, but it may not continue to improve if organizations are allowed by public sentiment to make hand-picked selections for the membership.

## DEALING WITH SEDITION.

The severe punishment which is being given to persons who are foolish or insane enough to make contemptuous remarks about American sacraments and purposes, the flag, the anthem, the uniform, and the cause of the war, the effectiveness of American troops, and the ideals of the American republic, seems at times out of proportion to the importance of the offensive individual and the importance of what he thinks or says.

According to L. B. S., the author of "Ben Bolt" was born and reared in Philadelphia. "I knew him in his later years, when he was won to refer to 'Ben Bolt' as an indolent of his youth."

Sir: In his pleasant memorial of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Ferris Greenstreet tells us how A. made the Atlantic. "For three years he had been establishing as the arbiter of taste in America, for one reason or another, ill success. But one fine morning in April, 1869, his mail contained this note:

"My dear Sir: I welcome you heartily to the Atlantic. When I receive so fine a poem as 'Pythoras,' I don't think the check of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields pays for it. I must add some thanks and appreciation. I have put it down for June. Yours very truly," JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Sir: Dr. Johnson, THERE was a column concerning the Atlantic, written by Mr. Aldrich, editing the Atlantic, and accepted a sum that Lowell sent him with a copy of this note," adds Mr. Greenstreet.

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## LINDHEIMER OFF ANTI-SULLIVAN PRIMARY SLATE

### Leaders Decide to Keep Blocki On for the Treasurership.

The Democratic primary county slate that is to be opposed to the candidates of the regular, or Sullivan, county organization was determined finally yesterday and announced at 5 o'clock at the Hotel Morrison headquarters of the anti-Sullivan forces.

The name of Jacob Lindheimer, who had become a possibility on the ticket of the Sullivan foes after his turn down of appointment as member of the board of review for the vacancy created by the death of Frank S. Ryan, does not appear on the slate.

William P. Feeney of the Thirty-fifth ward, who had been agreed on not only as the organization candidate for the Ryan vacancy but also for the slate to be nominated and elected.

#### Dobyns Prepares to Fight.

Fletcher Dobyns, who became a candidate at the mass meeting of pronounced pro-Americans at North Side Turner hall earlier in the week, made final preparations for entering immediately upon a campaign that seems likely to make the north side congressional district the storm center of the approaching fall primaries. Mr. Dobyns' friends said headquarters will be established in several sections of the district and that Mr. Dobyns is prepared to take the stump in a speaking campaign that will carry him into most of the election precincts in the north side territory.

The suggestion had been made at the Turner hall meeting that Candidates Bubbe and Skinner withdraw in favor of Dobyns.

#### Statement by Bubbe.

This is the statement sent out last night by Mr. Bubbe:

"My position in the fight for Congress in the Ninth congressional district is simple—to beat Britten both for the nomination and election. To accomplish this task I shall work determinedly with all the strength I possess. I entered this contest upon the urgent request of many friends, including Republican leaders of the district. The party, they said, was apathetic and distinctly disinclined to do anything to defeat Britten. Several well known men, I was told, had positively refused to enter the race, believing Britten to be invincible and so strongly entrenched behind what they were pleased to call a German wall that they considered a race hopeless. Among the men thus mentioned were Messrs. Dobyns, Ham-

" and Steffen.

"My friends then insisted I was the man for the race, and they promised to stand by me to the end. Under these circumstances I decided it was my duty as an American and a patriot to make the race. As late as last Friday Mr. Dobyns told me he did not believe any man could beat Britten. Since then he has entered the race. Since then all events have transpired which make it impossible for me to act as an individual without being disloyal to the patriots who are back of me.

"The standard of loyalty has been placed in my hands and until my friends relieve me from my pledge to them I shall remain in the race."

#### PRISON POTTERY OF CITY DECLARED UNFAIR IN SUIT

Asserting that the municipal pottery of the house of correction is ruining its business by underbidding, through the employment of prison labor, the George Keller Pottery company yesterday filed suit for an injunction.

The bill, which was filed by Anton K. Truka, against the city of Chicago, asserts the city "has without right or lawful authority entered into competition with your orators and others engaged in the manufacture and sale of flower pots."

It is related that the florist trade has been circularized with advertisements "such as tend to mislead the trade, thereby giving the intimation that the products offered for sale are the products of prison labor."

The circular referred to is said to bear the following inscription on its back page:

#### Monogram Pottery.

Joseph Simon, Superintendent, Tremont street and California avenue.

The prices quoted in this circular, according to the bill, are far under the current market prices. The complainants assert that their business is partially ruined and will be completely ruined unless an injunction is granted restraining the city from engaging in the manufacture or sale of pottery.

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Frank P. Sadler, present member of the county board, who was denied a renomination at the hands of the regulars, is listed for president of the county board and for a member. Former President Peter Bartsen is listed as a candidate for commissioner. Three of the ten places for the city nominations for the board remain open and will be determined finally this morning. The slate for judges of the Municipal court will not be completed probably until next week.

#### How State Stands.

The county slate of the anti-Sullivan Democrats, so far as completed, follows:

Chairman JOHN P. GIBBONS, Sixth ward.

County treasurer FRED W. BLOCKI, Twenty-fifth ward.

County auditor RICHARD J. MCGRATH, Thirtieth ward.

County judge JOHN E. OWENS, Thirtieth ward.

Probate judge HENRY HORNER, Thirtieth ward.

Clark Probate court ROY J. BARNETT, Twenty-fifth ward.

Clerk Criminal court JAMES NYLAND, Thirtieth ward.

Member of the board of assessors JOSEPH MCGEE, Thirtieth ward.

Member of the board of assessors EDWARD O'NEIL, Thirtieth ward.

Member of the board of review, full term WALTER F. GROWER, Thirtieth ward.

Member of the board of review, full term JAMES J. FEEHAN, Twenty-fifth ward.

Probate court JAMES J. FEEHAN, Twenty-fifth ward.

Probate court DENNIS A. HORAN, Thirtieth ward.

Probate court GEORGE MCGUINN, Thirtieth ward.

President county board FRANK RAGEN, Twenty-fifth ward.

Commissioner of schools CHARLES E. LANG, Thirty-third ward.

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# M'GOORTY BOXES HARRY GREB FOR SERVICE TITLE TODAY

## ARMY VS. NAVY SPORT MAGNET AT SHERIDAN

### Chicagoans Eager for Ring Revival at Own Doors.

BY RAY PEARSON.

From the corner posts of the ring at Fort Sheridan sit approximately 4,000 spectators this afternoon and will float the international four flags. The show will be emblematic of the middleweight championship of the fighting corps of the United States. That's the world, too.

It may be the navy engineman that will unfurl; it may be just those plain and glorious Stars and Stripes and possibly a regimental platoon. The two are a matter of life to be determined.

McGoorty and Eddie McGoorty—Corporal Edward McGoorty, if you please—of Camp Grant. There's to be a little battle with the padded mitts. We have used the term "little," but only because the greatest battle of the forces of which these two fighters belong is being staged on the western front is in mind.

Evil Battlers Well Known Men.

If this static battle in the drill hall at the fort today could have been staged at another time when there was no world war, it would have been considered "big doings" in the world of boxing. These two boys, McGoorty and Greb, are known to the world over for their prowess in the ring. They entered the profession of decorating the countenances of their rival fellow men long before it even was hinted that the Stars and Stripes would show in the big push "over there." They entered the boxing game for their skill made possible for them to receive the reward in round iron men of the ring. They became stars, top liners in the middleweight ranks of pugilism.

But that was the "yesterday" of both McGoorty and Greb. The "today" finds one all dolled up in khaki, the other in navy blue. But they will fight—make no mistake about it—for that battle is not one for dollars, unless they carry into the ring with them the hopes for great financial benefit expected to be rolled up by thousands of eager fans from Chicago and nearby cities.

Capsizy Crowd Is Expected.

All advance evidence tends to show that the turnout of local fans will fill the arena to capacity. And from the fort the news has been completed to seat 7,000 persons, with the chance that a few more might be able to view the scrapping by "leaning on the dogs." A lot of Milwaukeeans are expected to desert their legalized boxing hall to watch the battle.

The decision to hold indoors the bout, which will be presided over by a number of contests between soldier boxers of the Twentieth Infantry, was reached after the possibility of rain preventing the show in the outdoor arena was given consideration. To make it comfortable for the fans, all windows and doors of the drill hall have been removed. As the lake is only two blocks to the east, it is believed there will be sufficient breeze to beat the spectators.

Both Boxes Are Confident.

Perhaps enough concerning the fighting merit of McGoorty and Greb has been slipped around by the P. A. The army champ firmly believes he will win by a knockout before the expiration of the limit of ten rounds. Greb, too, is confident of his victory, even though by claiming that the corporal is going to be the one knocked out. The fellows who like to wager a few may do their own picking on this dope. The writer isn't going to pick the winner before 4:40 this afternoon.

The battle brings together two boys of different styles. McGoorty, the "old school" boxer, has known men compared to his youthful navy rival, the boxer. McGoorty is clean, fast, and carries a handy head on his broad shoulders. He has one way of ending a battle, a left hook to the jaw, and has a handy way of landing it.

Greb the Fighting Type.

Greb is the fighter. Not as clever, not as fast as McGoorty, but always aggressive and on top of his opponent, the Jackie props still rule to the head and body which quickly wear down the boxer. To add to this, Greb has wonderful stamina and is pretty well fortified to take a punch, for they are in great condition due to the outdoor life of army and navy service.

A special train over the Northwestern road, leaving at 2:30 o'clock, will carry the local fans. Fans trains on this road and the electric road also are expected to transport other boxing enthusiasts.

### FULTON TO GO ON WITH DEMPSEY

New York, July 26.—The last chance of interest in the battle between Jack Dempsey and Fred Fulton, removed today and the two heavyweight rivals of Champion Jess Willard are ready for their eight round battle at the old Federal league ball park at Harrison, N. J., this afternoon. This was the arrangement handed out today.

The New Jersey boxing rules will be strictly conformed to by the men who are in the best of condition, will battle with eight ounce gloves, no decision being permitted. The betting was at seven tonight. Both men state that there will be no need of a decision.

Operation on Miske Causes  
Cancellation of Two bouts

St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—Billy Miske, St. Paul heavyweight boxer, is laid up from an operation on his nose. Miske's trouble turned out to be worse than anticipated. His physician has ordered Miske to remain out of the ring for at least three weeks.

## In the Wake of the News By RING W. LARDNER

THE KAISER AS I KNEW HIM.

BY L. HONE.

Prof. Hone, who has just returned from Berlin, was for fourteen years the Kaiser's barber. He has consented to write a series of articles for the Tribune, the first of which relates his personal experiences with the German War Lord and giving our readers an insight into Wilhelm's character such as could be gained only through some such intimacy as exists between barber and "bureau."

## FOREWORD.

When I was first asked to tell of my experiences as barber to Wilhelm II, I replied, "Washington."

"Washington?" I replied, never dreaming we would soon be in the war.

On another occasion the Kaiser complained of soreness in his right ear and actually accused me of waxing the ends of his mustache with an irritant.

On another memorable occasion I was called out of bed in the middle of the night.

"It's the palace on the wire," said my maid excitedly.

When I took up the receiver I heard the voice of one of the Kaiser's chambermaids (chambermaids). The following dialogue ensued:

"His majesty is itching for an oil shampoo."

"Well, let him sita, for he's half past two."

"Wait just a minute and he'll talk to you himself."

"He's been trying to arouse you since half past one."

And very soon I recognized Wilhelm's voice:

"Is that you, Hone? Is that you, Hone?"

"Yes, this is Hone on the telephone."

"Will you open up your shop so's to wash my hair?"

"Jawohl, Willie, I will be right there."



to me, however, that it was unethical for a barber to shut up, so I have consented in order to retain my standing in the union.

## CHAPTER I.

On receiving my degree at the University of Moier, I immediately went abroad, intending to study the whisky situation in Russia and to scour Poland for a suitable place to live. I stopped at Berlin and became a barber to "Mein Herr" decided it was a good place to stay and to set up a practice. One of my first clients was the Kaiser and he patronized me from that time until the day I was allowed to leave Germany.

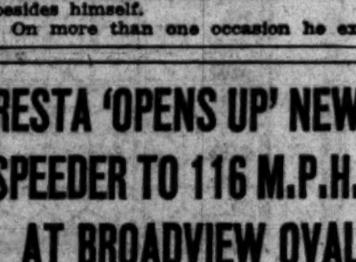
One of the most remarkable interviews I ever had with Wilhelm occurred just before Portugal's entrance into the war.

"Wet or dry?" I asked him.

"Dry," he replied.

On another occasion he came into my shop half staved and said: "Shaven Sie mich einmal ueber." Before I let him in, I knew he was a boxer, so I was asked for a hair cut, shave, machine massage, and a tonic, amounting to seven marks besides himself.

On more than one occasion he ex-



pected me to hold him off.

RESTA 'OPENS UP' NEW

SPEEDER TO 116 M.P.H.

AT BROADVIEW OVAL

BY SHEPPARD BUTLER.

A forecast of terrific speed in tomorrow's program of short motor races at the Chicago speedway was given by the drivers in practice yesterday.

Darle Resta's performance was a bit of a sensation. The wily Englishman hadn't reached before when his record was broken and he has been able to maintain it since he was defeated to seat 7,000 persons, with the chance that a few more might be able to view the scrap by "leaning on the dogs." A lot of Milwaukeeans are expected to desert their legalized boxing hall to watch the battle.

The decision to hold indoors the bout, which will be presided over by a number of contests between soldier boxers of the Twentieth Infantry, was reached after the possibility of rain preventing the show in the outdoor arena was given consideration. To make it comfortable for the fans, all windows and doors of the drill hall have been removed. As the lake is only two blocks to the east, it is believed there will be sufficient breeze to beat the spectators.

Both Boxes Are Confident.

Perhaps enough concerning the fighting merit of McGoorty and Greb has been slipped around by the P. A. The army champ firmly believes he will win by a knockout before the expiration of the limit of ten rounds. Greb, too, is confident of his victory, even though by claiming that the corporal is going to be the one knocked out. The fellows who like to wager a few may do their own picking on this dope. The writer isn't going to pick the winner before 4:40 this afternoon.

The battle brings together two boys of different styles. McGoorty, the "old school" boxer, has known men compared to his youthful navy rival, the boxer. McGoorty is clean, fast, and carries a handy head on his broad shoulders. He has one way of ending a battle, a left hook to the jaw, and has a handy way of landing it.

Greb the Fighting Type.

Greb is the fighter. Not as clever, not as fast as McGoorty, but always aggressive and on top of his opponent, the Jackie props still rule to the head and body which quickly wear down the boxer. To add to this, Greb has wonderful stamina and is pretty well fortified to take a punch, for they are in great condition due to the outdoor life of army and navy service.

A special train over the Northwestern road, leaving at 2:30 o'clock, will carry the local fans. Fans trains on this road and the electric road also are expected to transport other boxing enthusiasts.

Passes Open to the public.

The timing of course, was not official, but it lent weight to Resta's claim that he now has the fastest racing car in America and established him as favorite, at least for the two, ten, and twenty mile dashes. Whether his car will stand the longer grinds at thirty and fifty miles is another question.

Resta wasn't the only one who made fast time. Louis Chevrolet, Ralph Mulford, Arthur Dury, and Ira Vail all "opened up" in practice, and all were clocked at better than 111 miles an hour. De Palma, who completes the sextet of entries, contented himself with taking it easy and spent most of the day working on his car.

Records Likely to Fall.

But the prowess of De Palma's Packard is sufficiently well known, and Raibert is supremely confident of breaking a record or two. If he doesn't it seems reasonably certain that some one else will.

De Palma stirred up further protest on the part of the other drivers by what they term his rough driving. The Frenchman replied defiantly that the rest could keep away from him if they feared an accident; he proposed, he says, to stick to his own method, which is to "kick her wide open and go ahead."

It may be Dury's last race in the United States, for he has intimated several times that he is about ready to go back to France.

John De Long, and not Thomas J. Hay, will officiate as starter. Mr. Hay having notified the officials that he will not be able to serve. E. C. Patterson's appearance as referee is a trifling uncertain, for he is subject to call at any moment for Y. M. C. A. to work in France. He is still in Chicago, however, and expects to be here tomorrow.

Gates Open at Noon.

The management announced that the speedway will open at 12:30 and not 11:30 hours before the races start, to take care of the crowd with as little traffic congestion as possible. Inasmuch as the grandstand seats are reserved only by sections, so that the first arrivals will have their pick of the best rows, it is expected that part of the spectators will turn out early and avoid the tangle of automobiles that usually develops on the roads leading to the grounds.

**Maywood Golf Player  
in Galesburg Wins**

Galesburg, Ill., July 24.—[Special]—In the championship semi-finals of the Sonogahs invitation golf tournament today, Webber of Maywood beat Moore of Keweenaw, 6 up and 5, and Jari of Galesburg beat Cobb of Chicago, 1 up. Jari and Webber play 36 holes tomorrow for the championship, and Webber, judging from his form today, is thought to have the edge on the Galesburg men.

**PIKE JACKIE TO PLAY FOR FUN.**  
The Esskenay Products Co., 19-217 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Please send me free of charge, your booklet entitled "The Story of Esskenay."

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Town: \_\_\_\_\_  
State: \_\_\_\_\_

## In the Wake of the News By RING W. LARDNER

THE KAISER AS I KNEW HIM.

BY L. HONE.

Prof. Hone, who has just returned from Berlin, was for fourteen years the Kaiser's barber. He has consented to write a series of articles for the Tribune, the first of which relates his personal experiences with the German War Lord and giving our readers an insight into Wilhelm's character such as could be gained only through some such intimacy as exists between barber and "bureau."

## FOREWORD.

When I was first asked to tell of my experiences as barber to Wilhelm II, I replied, "Washington."

"Washington?" I replied, never dreaming we would soon be in the war.

On another occasion the Kaiser complained of soreness in his right ear and actually accused me of waxing the ends of his mustache with an irritant.

On another memorable occasion I was called out of bed in the middle of the night.

"It's the palace on the wire," said my maid excitedly.

When I took up the receiver I heard the voice of one of the Kaiser's chambermaids (chambermaids). The following dialogue ensued:

"His majesty is itching for an oil shampoo."

"Well, let him sita, for he's half past two."

"Wait just a minute and he'll talk to you himself."

"He's been trying to arouse you since half past one."

And very soon I recognized Wilhelm's voice:

"Is that you, Hone? Is that you, Hone?"

"Yes, this is Hone on the telephone."

"Will you open up your shop so's to wash my hair?"

"Jawohl, Willie, I will be right there."



to me, however, that it was unethical for a barber to shut up, so I have consented in order to retain my standing in the union.

## CHAPTER I.

On receiving my degree at the University of Moier, I immediately went abroad, intending to study the whisky situation in Russia and to scour Poland for a suitable place to live. I stopped at Berlin and became a barber to "Mein Herr" decided it was a good place to stay and to set up a practice. One of my first clients was the Kaiser and he patronized me from that time until the day I was allowed to leave Germany.

One of the most remarkable interviews I ever had with Wilhelm occurred just before Portugal's entrance into the war.

"Wet or dry?" I asked him.

"Dry," he replied.

On another occasion he came into my shop half staved and said: "Shaven Sie mich einmal ueber." Before I let him in, I knew he was a boxer, so I was asked for a hair cut, shave, machine massage, and a tonic, amounting to seven marks besides himself.

On more than one occasion he ex-

## KEYES LOW AGAIN IN GOLF MEET AT GLEN VIEW CLUB

### Leads Field Second Day Straight, Getting a Card of 77.

## Jock's Tips to Golfers

BY JOCK HUTCHINSON.

(Glen View Club)

**T**HE swing for the brasserie or spoon is the same as with the driver. When your ball has a good lie on the fair green you naturally go for the shot with plenty of confidence. It's when you come to a low or cupped lie that you begin to have doubts as to your ability to get the ball away in good shape.

For low lies I use a little more upright swing and stand a little behind the ball. Your object is to get the ball in the air and the upright swing is more effective. A flat swing has a tendency to keep the green with a lot of trouble.

&lt;p



FASHION'S  
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—(Special Correspondence)—Circular dresses in tanne lace are back now. Even in this age, when we are so much more slimmed against than slimming, the circular flounces sometimes go in at the front door. This fact is evidenced by this French model of navy serge and beige satin, where this flounce joins with a back panel in making the old old combination of tanne lace and navy.

Stringing of dresses, velvets, promises to be again much to the fore. Even this summer a few folks are wearing 'em. But it isn't only the real grown-up velvets, it's the velveteens that are also again with us. These latter, indeed, are going to be much used for the tailored dress to which every one is being committed nowadays.

As to blouses, one of the models which is now commanding to peep out is the one with wide three-quarter sleeves. Rather a trying effect, but they are predicting that most of us will submit to the sleeve-culation. Some of these new blouses show epaulets and others button down the back. Then, too, there is the service blouse, which with its turnover collar, cuffs, and patch pockets, has been adapted from that worn by the American Red Cross. This is used first in natural colored pongee or white men's wear crepe and is being much taken up for general wear by those not in the service.

## Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.  
War Garden Sweet Corn.

The TRIBUNE's garden expert, Mr. Heide, tells me that today we may dine on sweet corn from our war gardens; that is, if we have planted early Iowa Golden Bantams will not be along until next week, although in the markets now.

By the way, the market calendar for all such things seldom agrees with our garden calendar, because, without appreciating it any too much, we really are as eager for what the French call "premiers," or the earliest and finest of fruits and vegetables, as they. And especially do we appreciate the firstness of these things when they are grown in our own gardens.

The Early Iowa is not suitable for canning. We have to wait for the Country Gentleman if we wish for the most rewarding corn for this purpose. It rather pleases me that Mr. Heide says that he has never seen any canned corn put up by a housewife that has been equal to corn canned on a large scale. I have tried the experiment after the manner of the French. I know, though, that canned corn is not easy and that market corn is seldom fresh enough for canning, but will do well for drying, especially if a bit of sugar is used.

It seems to me that I have noticed lately that the experts of the United States department of agriculture now speak in favor of drying the corn.

As I love seed catalogue descriptions of vegetables, I looked up Early Iowa after I got the authoritative statement about it, and this is what I found: "This variety produces, under middle west conditions, the earliest sweet corn with ears of marketable size. Originated in Iowa, where its breeder is always first on the market a week to ten days ahead of his competitors."

Mr. Heide says that the Black Mexican, which we sometimes see in markets, is a variety of sweet corn not much appreciated. The seed catalogue says: "Every one who has seen this corn remembers it and the delicious sweetness and fine grain qualities in spite of its dark color make it more and more of a favorite every year."

Again I would like to raise my voice in protest at the way customers treat the grocer's corn. I would rather have home-grown corn, if not well dried out than to be seen stripping ear after ear and rejecting each because of some slight defect. It is one of the most wasteful of present day customs. It is sometimes an illustration of outrageous selfishness on the part of the buyer or thoughtlessness of the worst sort.

The husks should remain on corn until the minute it is to be dried, and then it will be the better of the inner husks remain. To cook sweet corn prepare it by removing all but the inner husks. Then wash your hands. After this turn back the inner husks and remove the silk. Tie the husks at tip, put on in cold water with a little salt, let water come to boil, cover kettle, lower gas, and let boil for ten minutes.

CHARLEY: I will! Any length of time from three weeks to three years. Y'know.

CHARLEY: I got your "goat," did it? I've had a lot of letters much on the order of yours. The producer is certainly sticking a knife in his own back these days when he tries to get away with the dear public.

I think you're wrong, however, as to what you wrote.

S. MABEL: If you say you're sentimental yourself you must be. Yes, it is a pity to put her in the kind of place she's been in. Chances are, however, she feels that her great opportunity for emotional action. Madge Evans is still with World. My time may be "precious," but such as it is much of it's yours as you care to have, now or any time. Thank you, dear, for the good wishes.

J. S. H.: All right? All wrong!

Dandruff was killing my hair.

My head itched uncontrollably and my hair was coming out. I had a friend who did not realize the cause until a friend got involved and removed quantities of dandruff and more. I'm still here today. It is thicker and more beautiful than ever.

For sale of all good drug stores, perfumes, and hair-dressing products, under our money-back guarantee.

WILDRONT INC.

Wildroot Shampoo now used in conjunction with Wildroot, will beaten the

WILDRONT  
THE GUARANTEED HAIR TONIC

# Society and Entertainments

## Girls at Fielder House Party Do Their Bit on Farm



## Moffett's Aid's Wedding Surprise to Bride's Family

Eight young women who will be sailors at Smith and Wellesley colleges next winter are having an enjoyable and useful vacation at Charlevoix, where they are guests at a house party given by Mr. and Mrs. A. Fielder of Chicago for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Fielder, at their summer residence "Redfield Lodge." Only part of each day is spent swimming, sailing, playing tennis, or doing one of the various other sports that one usually enjoys at a summer resort, and several hours daily are devoted to farm work.

Mr. Fielder's eight young farm girls spend much time and effort, doing their hard earned "wages" to the Red Cross. Miss Fielder's guests are Miss May Flowers Dunlap, Miss Ruth Morris, and Miss Elizabeth Atterbury of Chicago; Miss Honor Marlow of Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Isabel Hobbs of Buffalo; Miss Irene Smith of Boston, and Miss Dorothy Loomis of New York City.

The Salvation Army war fund will be given this evening at the Auditorium theater by the girls of the office force of Armour & Co. Mrs. J. Ogden Armour is in charge of the production. Miss Lotta Armour and a group of Lake Forest girls will sell programs at the performances and Mrs. Robert J. Dunham will have charge of the flower girls. Mrs. A. Watson Armour will head the band of ushers who will be members of the Girls' Marching club of the Armitage area force.

There will be entertainments of various kinds at the big fete to be held this afternoon and evening in Lake Forest, on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Smith by the National Defense committee of the Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In addition to the many articles that will be on sale there will be various things, including a little pig auctioned. Mrs. Morris M. Towne will sing and Capt. Albert Stump, reported to be one of the most interesting speakers among the army officers, will speak. Refreshments will be served under the trees and fresh vegetables from the gardens on the north shore will be on sale. Members of the Illinois corps will assist Mrs. Arthur Chase Dow and Mrs. Edward A. Leight, who are in charge of the fete. The proceeds will go to the \$100,000 fund of the woman's committee of the State Council of National Defense.

An outdoor movie will be the attraction at the South Shore Country club tomorrow evening. On the screen will be shown scenes taken at the horse show and also at the meeting pot of the club. "Heredity," a five reel drama, featuring Barbara Castleton and John Bowes, will also be given.

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## WILL CONGRESS CONTINUE COTTON AS ITS WAR PET?

Price Has Steadily Risen  
and Industries Board  
Has Assisted.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

In December, 1914, five months after the Huns invaded Belgium, cotton sold for cash at 7 cents a pound. The tremendous demand for cotton for export to Europe had suddenly and almost completely stopped. The cotton planters of the south faced ruin.

All over the United States a great campaign was started to rescue the southern cotton grower from financial catastrophe. "Buy a bale of cotton" became one of the first great popular rallying cries of the war. Backed by the example of leading members of the administration at Washington, thousands of people all over the country put their money into the movement.

Last week cotton sold for cash at more than 33 cents a pound. Last March it was up to 34½ cents a pound. It is now selling for more than four-and-a-half times its price in December, 1914.

There have been recent considerable drops in cotton futures—cotton sold for future delivery—but the purchaser for cash of a bale of upland middling cotton, the standard grade, would be obliged to pay between \$2 and \$3 cents a pound.

During the last year, since June, 1917, the increase in the price of cotton has been greater than in any similar period since the war began. The jump has been nearly 12 cents a pound.

Contracted with Wheat.

In December, 1914, wheat sold for cash at \$1.15 a bushel. Climbing up gradually, with many small setbacks, wheat reached \$3.10 a bushel in June, 1917, one year ago.

Within a few months wheat dropped back to \$2.50 a bushel. It has stood at that level ever since. While cotton has made its greatest gain, wheat has stood still.

Wheat is now selling at less than twice its price in December, 1914. Cash cotton brings more than four times its price.

Why?

In the fall of 1917 the government at Washington directly fixed the price of wheat at \$2.20 a bushel. That price has not been changed since except to make certain allowances for increased freight rates.

Only a few weeks ago President Wilson vetoed the bill passed by the congress which fixed the price of wheat at \$2.40 a bushel.

Absolute Price Fixed.

Wheat is the only farm product on which the government has directly and absolutely fixed the price.

But not until a few days was any attempt, direct or otherwise, made to put any limit to the prices of cotton or any of its products.

Parties of the great middle west and of the northwest harbor a growing resentment at what they consider the favoritism which congress and the administration have shown toward the southern cotton planters. The majority do not seriously object to the price of \$2.20 a bushel for wheat, which has been fixed.

Favor Cotton Planters.

But why, they ask, has not the same policy been adopted toward the cotton planters?

Within recent weeks the farmers of the west and north have a new complaint, which adds to their growing bitterness.

All during the last year, while cotton has made its greatest gains, no attempt, direct or indirect, has been made to set a limit to its soaring price. Only two weeks ago was the first action taken by the price fixing committee of the war industries board. And that was under circumstances which further aggravated the situation.

About 3,000,000 bales of cotton have been carried over from last year's crop. All the government and other crop experts report that the new crop of cotton promises to produce more than 14,000,000 bales.

Expect Price to Fall.

It also remains true that the demand for cotton for export is still greatly below the normal of pre-war days. Just now, also, the domestic demand for cotton goods shows a falling off, in spite of the fact that the government is taking more than half the total production for military purposes.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it is evident that if the cotton market was left alone, as it has been up to the present time, the price of raw cotton would necessarily decline to 12 or 20 cents a pound. Such a reduction would, of course, be reflected in the selling price of all cotton goods and would benefit the whole country.

But on July 9 the price fixing committee of the war industries board made an agreement with the cotton interests. It fixed the prices at which some half dozen unbleached cotton products should be sold. In fixing these prices the board, of course, indirectly fixed the price at which raw cotton shall be sold to the mills.

Federal Action Proves Frustrated.

Experts say that the prices fixed are such as will keep the price of raw cotton from falling much below 27 cents a pound.

The western farmer does not, of course, even suspect that the war industries board was dominated by any definite political or economic interests which would otherwise have been the falling price of cotton. But he is told by market students that the action of the board will probably have just that effect, no matter for what other reason it was deemed necessary.

The western farmer hears with added alarm that cotton planters are with demands that the government take further and more radical action to protect them against falling markets.

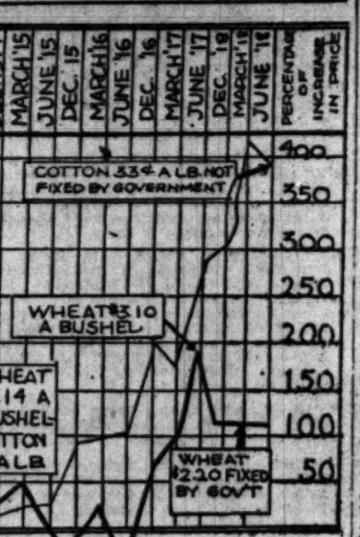
He is going to keep his eyes on Washington.

DO YOU CRUSHED BY DEBT?

The body of David Huber, 45 years old, was found hanging from a beam on the top of an elevator cage at the 5th floor of a building at 417 West Fulton street. He had been compelled to operate the elevator, which has not been in general use.

## WHEAT AND COTTON PRICES

Government Control Has Given Grain Farmer an Increase of 100 Per Cent, While Unrestricted Markets Have Put Plantation Product Up Nearly 400 Per Cent.



## QUACKS NERVOUS AS STATE BOARD PASSES ON THEM

Express Repentance and Promise to Amend Their Ways.

Twenty-three nervous men paced uneasily up and down in the outer offices of the Illinois state board of registration and education and watched one of their number disappear into a little room from which there shortly arose deep rumblings and tormented squeaks.

The men were under suspicion of being "quacks." All of them denied it vehemently. All of them expressed a highly praiseworthy desire of "doing just what the board says." One of them, to show his zeal, asked the board just how to word his advertisements so as to appeal to his clientele, which is made up mostly of foreigners.

Talk Against "Tribune."

This "Tribune" was quoted copiously since the fall of that year, about double its price in the early months of the year. Cotton, unrestricted by government action, rose from 7 to a maximum of 55 cents a pound. A moderate fall from that maximum is attributed to large production solely.

## SEEK TO CONNECT TRUST CO. WITH TRIAL OF MEANS

Mrs. Melvin's Counsel Gets Only Denials from Miller.

With the end approaching in the battle before Probate Judge Henry Horner to decide the validity of the so-called "second will" of James C. King, Attorney Roy D. Keehn, representing Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, yesterday made an attempt to connect the Northern Trust company with the prosecution of King.

Dr. Morris B. Thayer, once written up in "Tribune" as a "quack," told the board he had upped his fees.

Experts Testify.

There was no such understanding and the trust company has paid none of the expenses," replied Mr. Miller.

"Did the trust company pay for any of the exhibits that were introduced at Concord, or for any of the data that was furnished the district attorney's office of New York or the state's attorney of Cook county?"

"It did not," replied Mr. Miller.

Experts Testify.

Loren C. Horton, a photographer, who made photographs of the alleged "second will" of James C. King, had been paid, but that he did not know by whom. Albert Osborn, a typewriting expert, said his bill had been paid by the New York district attorney's office, while J. Frank Allard, another expert, said he had presented his bill to the district attorney's office, but that it had never been paid.

Mr. Allard and Mr. Osborn were both on the stand yesterday to contradict the testimony of Mrs. Melvin's experts that the will, which was written on an I. C. Smith typewriter and to give all the reasons why they believe it to have been written on an Underwood.

ACCOUNTANTS ON GAS CASE, UNPAID, MAY QUIT TODAY

Accountants hired by the city in the gas rate litigation case are expected to quit today. Their pay is being withheld and notice was served yesterday that they would not continue without compensation.

Mr. C. D. Captain, chairman of the city council committee on gas litigation, has sent two letters to Mayor Thompson within the last ten days asking that the mayor order the pay rolls released. So far the mayor has not replied, although it was learned that the city law department had taken up the case.

Donald R. Richberg and Glenn E. Plumb, special counsel for the city in the gas matters, told Mr. Captain yesterday that they had been informed that the accounting firm of Andrew Gangster, which has been doing the accounting work, would quit at noon today.

"It will seriously hamper the case," said Mr. Richberg.

"I will do what I can to get in touch with the mayor and ask that the pay rolls be released," said Mr. Captain, "as it will be a setback for the city to have the accountants quit now."

The law department suggested to the mayor that all the bills be paid except one of Mr. Richberg's, but it refuses to endorse payment to Richberg.

Indiana Girl Sought Here in "Romantic Section"

Miss Vesta Wood, 18 years old, a country girl from Terre Haute, Ind., is believed to be hiding in Chicago in some romantic affair provided by an official of a coal mining firm in whom she is said to be interested. Her mother informed the police the girl left home on July 13 and has written several times to say she is happy and that "all will be over by October." She urged that no search be made for her.

## MORE 'BACCY

Contributions Bring Smokes Near \$13,000 Mark.

OUR more contributions to the tobacco fund for soldiers have sent the total nearly to \$13,000. Following are the contributors:

State Regiment band, Great	100.00
Great Lakes Golf club	54.00
Dept. of health, city of Chicago	1.75
C. E. L.	.50
Total	126.00
Previously acknowledged	12,900.00
Total date	\$13,000.00

At the monthly meeting held in the Hotel Sherman yesterday of the Chicago Protective Sergeants' association a contribution of \$25 was made to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE tobacco fund for the soldiers.

was not impressed. He told the doctor that he would be called before the board later to show cause why his license should not be taken away.

Dr. Frans Reutter, 61 years old, a German by birth, and an American by adoption, agreed to leave the employ of Ernest Hand, who runs the Institute of Regeneration at 1161 North Clark street. Dr. Reutter told the board that he had been with the institute ever since it was opened in 1914.

Dr. Henry F. Lahn, who "inadvertently" used TAMPA envelopes to send out his letters to a prospect in Monroe, explained that his favorite slogan, "Iridology," was ethical, but away ahead of the times. To prove it he started to examine F. C. Dodds, the superintendent of registration. Dr. Dodds' eyes for symptoms of irregularities in the stomach. He was pained with great difficulty to cease his examination.

To Lecture at School.

Dr. Lahn accompanied Dr. Henry Lindlahr of 555 South Ashland avenue, who is thinking of starting a school of all kinds of new sciences. He is to lecture at the new school. Dr. Lindlahr was warned to change his advertisements a bit and to be careful.

Old Doc James M. Rainey, 136 West Lake street, who was called because of the "Tribune" story in which he figured as a savior of the boys "over there" in selling them tablets to make them physically fit, admitted that he had a "little snake" in his pocket, the trade of the soldiers. He was allowed to go on promising to be careful in the future.

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## CAPTAIN SEES HOPE "L" LINES WILL O. K. PLAN

Monday Will Decide the Fate of the Ordinance.

Ald. Henry D. Captain, chairman of the city council committee on local transportation, was hopeful yesterday that the elevated railway interests would agree on an ordinance for the building of subways and the unification of the surface and elevated lines, so that a traction betterment plan could be submitted to the voters this fall.

The elevated interests are opposed to the valuation of the properties fixed by the Chicago traction and subway commission and the rate of return allowed on the agreed valuation.

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To Be Called Later.

SECTION TWO.  
GENERAL NEWS,  
MARKETS, WANT ADS.The Chicago Daily Tribune.  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST  
NEWSPAPERThe Yanks Are There!  
Are You?

\* 13

CHICAGO TO HAVE  
GREATEST LABOR  
FETE IN HISTORY**"Win War for Freedom"**  
Slogan of Celebration on  
Workers' Annual Day.ROBBED  
Sister of Jeweler Forced to  
Stand "Hands Up" as Bandits  
Take \$30,000 Gems.HIS BIG REALTY  
DEALS FADE INTO  
\$75 BAD CHECK**"Plunger," Pressed for a  
Hotel Bill, Becomes  
Mere Man.**

Bertha Sandack.

Plans for the greatest labor demonstration in the history of the country to be held in Chicago are being rapidly consummated. Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades council, is now in Washington, arranging for government cooperation and speakers for the celebration. The Building Trades council at its regular meeting last night, discussed the matter further and formally determined to invite every labor organization in Chicago to cooperate with it. The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its next regular meeting, will also make arrangements for the demonstration.

Mr. O'Donnell is expected back in Chicago Monday or Tuesday, when the principal speakers for the demonstration probably will be announced.

First in Ten Years.

"For the first time in ten years," said John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, "organized labor in Chicago will have a formal demonstration, and it will be the greatest in the history of Chicago or the nation. We, with our 300,000 members, are cooperating with the Building Trades council, and the demonstration will be in the nature of a labor jubilee over the effect the sturdy support of American labor has had upon the fortunes of the war."

The suggestion of THE TRIBUNE that other civic bodies cooperate with us is welcome. We do not need financial assistance. Labor is amply able to finance its own demonstration. But we hope to have the cooperation of all good citizens in the celebration, especially as there will undoubtedly be thousands of visitors to the city, and these will have to be entertained.

Slogan Is "Win the War."

"It will certainly be labor's greatest demonstration in the history of the country, and our slogan will be, as recommended by the American Federation of Labor at the St. Paul convention of last month, 'win the war for freedom.' We have shown that labor has done its part toward this end, and we hope this celebration will result in a closer communion between loyal labor and all other elements of good American citizenship."

A report from Buffalo yesterday stated that there is a probability of a strike of lake seamen on ships of the Lake Carriers' association, to begin Monday. Although the strike has been called, it is likely that governmental interference will avert it.

LAWYERS FIGHT  
IN CORRIDOR OF  
LANDIS' COURT

Soon after a hearing yesterday before Judge Landis of the affairs of the Service Motor company, now in the hands of a receiver, Attorney David K. Tone, representing the company's creditors, and Attorney David D. Stansbury, counsel for the company, met in the corridor outside the judge's courtroom and jostled at fistfights. It was a draw.

Feeling engendered during the hearing was the cause, it is said. According to witnesses, Attorney Tone and the first blow, a right hook to Attorney Stansbury's jaw. The latter countered and the two clinched. Spectators then separated them. Judge Landis fined Attorney Tone \$50 for contempt of court. The bout amused the 101 I. W. W. members of trial, who passed notes to one another commenting upon it. One of these read:

"Work or fight. And lawyers never work."

Judge Landis denied a plea of attorney for the Service Motor company that the Central Trust Company of Illinois be removed as receiver.

STOLEN JEWELS  
WORTH \$150,000  
SEIZED IN EAST

Recovery of \$150,000 worth of the Simon Heller-Rose jewelry has been made in New York. It was announced yesterday upon the return from New York of Attorney John S. Lord, representing Lloyd's Insurance agency of Long Island.

Louis Simon, a New York jeweler, has been held in bonds of \$30,000 for receiving the gems, it was announced. Simon is said to have sold a brooch and a necklace to J. Scott Anderson, a New York insurance man, for more than \$14,000.

It was Anderson's testimony that caused Simon's detention. It is said Anderson acted innocently.

Evanston's "Model Maid"  
Gets 6 Months' Vacation

Eilda Swanson of 1578 Maple avenue, Evanston's "model maid," who was arrested on a charge of filching \$700 worth of clothing and lingerie from her employer, Mrs. Mary Y. Patterson of 1009 Grove street, was sentenced to the bridewell for six months yesterday.

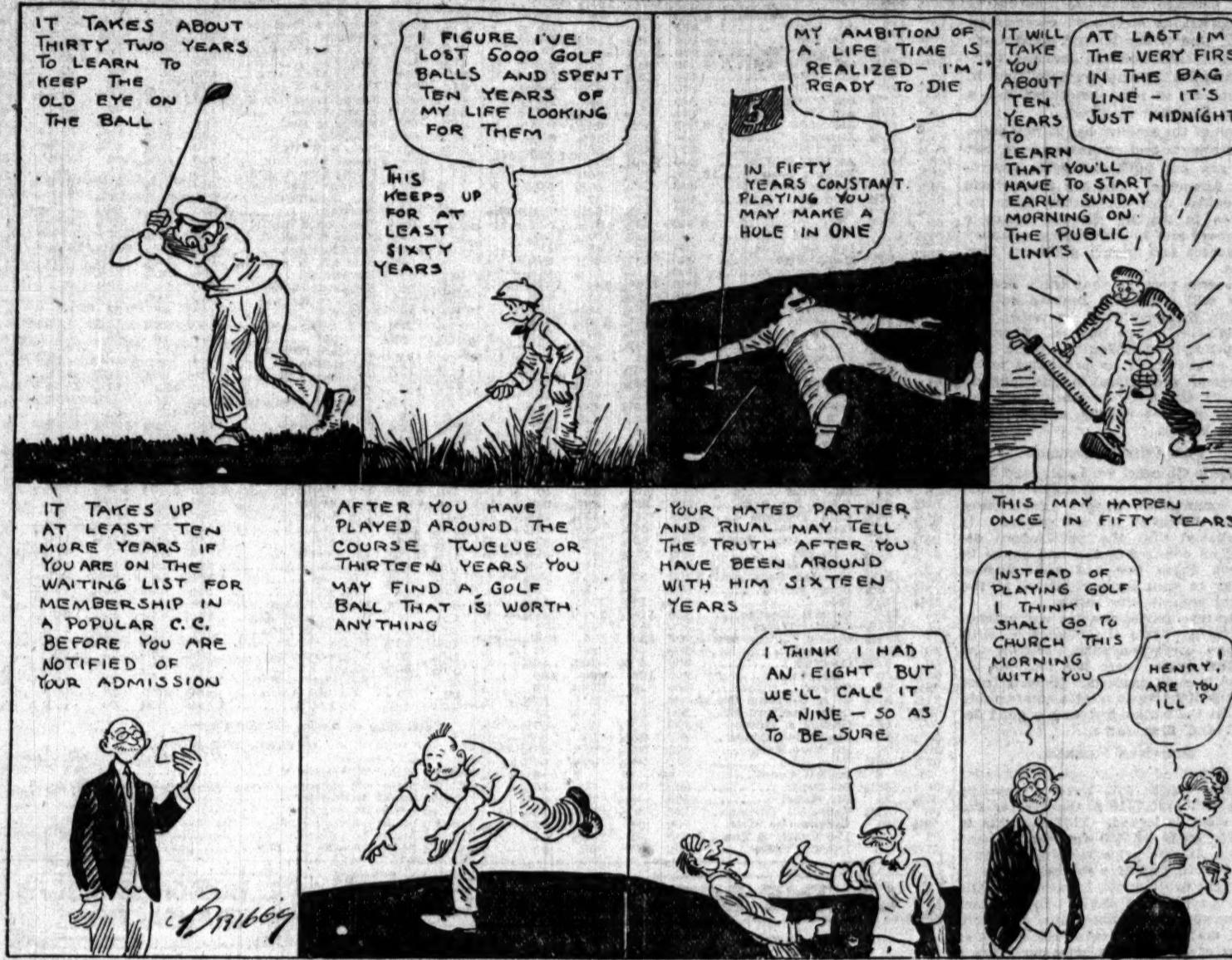
The "model maid" told the court she stole because she wanted to compete her studies in stage dancing. This seemed insufficient excuse to the court. In the plunger was a doll. Miss Swanson is 22 years old.

Miss Swanson was told her actions in prison would be watched and if she showed repentance she would be released at the end of a month.

ROBBED  
Sister of Jeweler Forced to  
Stand "Hands Up" as Bandits  
Take \$30,000 Gems.HIS BIG REALTY  
DEALS FADE INTO  
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SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918.

## THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS ARE THE HARDEST

BURNHAM MAYOR  
AGAIN SOUGHT IN  
\$250,000 THEFTSHome Raided by U. S.  
Agents, Police, with  
New Warrant.HAT CORDS  
How to Distinguish the Branch  
of Service by Color of Insignia.

## T

HE branch of service to which soldiers belong may be told by the color of their hat cords. The key to the identification scheme follows:

Blue—Infantry.

Red—Artillery.

Yellow—Cavalry.

Red and white—Engineering corps.

Pink and white—Signal corps.

Blue with red tassels—Machine gun corps.

Green—Service corps.

Orange—Quartermaster's corps.

Plum and black—Medical corps.

Dark red and black—Ordnance corps.

White band without cord—Aviation training corps.

Blue and white—Reserve militia and volunteer training corps.

Regular army men are to be distinguished by the plain U. S. on their collars, while members of the national guard have a small N. G. after the U. S., and members of the national army a small N. A.

Yachts and launches secured to buoys off the Chicago Yacht club were dashed against one another, one launch being wrecked from its moorings and carried out into the lake. Capt. Anderson and a crew from the coast guard station recovered it as it was in danger of being wrecked against the breakwater of the municipal pier. Lightning dislodged bricks from the two-story brick house of Anton Oleski, at 2342 North Lockwood avenue.

Desplaines Valley.

Along the Desplaines river valley, from Argos to far north as Waukegan, a heavy storm was reported. No serious losses occurred, so far as known, except at the Allison farm, at the Milwaukee avenue bridge, where lightning destroyed barns containing sixty tons of hay. Numerous trees were uprooted in the region.

Argo, Kolze, and a few other smaller suburbs reported their light and water service out of commission from about 10 o'clock, when the storm started, until near midnight last night.

Hill Kill Poultry.

In some instances, following the rain, there was a violent fall of hail, especially at Desplaines, residents reporting that much poultry had been killed by them.

March 10, 1918, was the 100th birthday of Miss Isabelle Erdt, 2710 Prairie avenue, a trained nurse and former member of the Chicago grand opera chorus, yesterday through her attorney, John V. McCormick, filed the praecipe of a suit in which she asks \$26,000 damages from Dr. F. J. Port, house physician at the Auditorium hotel and Hotel Morrison. She charges him with assaulting her.

Dr. Port telephoned to me early in March that he wanted a nurse and I went to his office," Miss Erdt said.

"He told me he had plenty of work, but that I would have to meet certain demands. I replied that I did not intend to barter my honor. Later he tried to frighten me so I would not file a complaint."

Dr. Port in a telephone conversation last night said there was no basis for the suit. He said he recently received a letter from Attorney McCormick informing him that a suit would be filed and that the charges would be that he had attacked Miss Erdt while they were on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Morrison.

"At most times of the day and far into the night there are usually from a score to 100 persons about on that floor," he said.

Miss Erdt, 2710 Prairie avenue, was served in the lining of her clothing, it developed yesterday when she was sent to the psychopathic hospital.

Miss Jessie McGrath of 5019 Kenwood avenue carried \$1,000 in bills when she was shot in the head while she was

driving her car in the rear yard. Death was due to heart disease, superinduced by the shock, physicians said.

Woman in Hospital

Sews \$1,962 in Clothing

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driving her car in the rear yard. Death was due to heart disease, superinduced by the shock, physicians said.

Woman, Self Wounded,

Is Unable to Explain

Mrs. Elizabeth Storey of 644 West Thirty-sixth street was taken to the county hospital yesterday suffering from a self-inflicted bullet wound. Curtis Storey, her husband, told the police he heard the shot as he was entering his house. Mrs. Storey was unable to explain the reason whether accidental or intentional.

The body of a pretty little Polish girl with golden hair and gray eyes, has lain unidentified since yesterday morning in the morgue of the German Evangelical Deaconess hospital at South Morgan street and Fifty-fourth place.

The child, about 13 years of age, was killed almost instantly when she was struck by an automobile driven by Wilbur Wood, a man in private, at the gunsmith's department, living at 3445 South Green street. The accident occurred at Forty-seventh street and South Ashland avenue, when the girl walked from behind a street car into the path of the automobile. Woodrow was released by the New City police.

She wore a dark blue dress, light blue stockings, low black shoes, and a pin bearing the coat of arms of Poland, with the inscription, "Freedom for Poland." She also had an inexpensive lavaliere of a common design.

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## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

**WOMEN—YOUNG, FOR MISCELLANEOUS WORK ON TIN CAPS; CLEAN, LIGHT FACTORY EMPLOYMENT; DAY AND PIECE WORK OFFERED; WORKING CONDITIONS GOOD; LUNCH COUNTER IN THE PLANT.** Call PHOENIX HERMETIC CO., 2448 W. 18th-st. Western-av. car to 16th-st.

**WOMAN—EXPERIENCED** in running a cafeteria in a factory; 5 day week; no Saturday; salary \$12. Apply ROSENWALD & WEIL, 650-61 Hobble-ct, 2 blks. west of Larrabee.

**WOMEN—WELL EDUCATED** between 25 and 40; for permanent traveling positions. Sales Manager, Room 1515, 58 W. Washington-st.

Employment Agency. NO ADVANCE FEE.

Bookkeeper, \$1,600 to \$1,800, brokerage exp., Protestant, under 35 years of age.

Good positions for Sales, Ledger, Stenog., etc. Fisher, Burroughs, Comp. Opera. Girls. 17 N. La Salle-st.

**WE HAVE POSITIONS OPEN FOR STENOGRAPHERS.** Bookkeepers, Assistant Bookkeepers, Typists, General Office Clerks.

All positions guaranteed.

OFFICE CLERKS. CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES, 500 Westminster Bldg.

110 S. Dearborn-st.

**HIGH GRADE WOMEN.** We have a number of excellent positions open.

We charge no application fee.

GLADIER AGENCY, Room 514 Woman's Temple Bldg., 105 S. La Salle-st. Franklin 1514.

Hones-Shepherd Service, 105 S. Dearborn-st.

Railway Employment Bureau, Suite 401, 80 Jackson-blvd.

Free "Twelve Employer's Bureau" YESTERS, LADIES' TRADE AND PERSONAL ADVERTISING. 100 positions guaranteed.

OFFICE CLERKS. CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES, 500 Westminster Bldg.

110 S. Dearborn-st.

**TRADE SCHOOLS.** WAR WORK.

AUTO INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

Complete courses in driving, repairing, gymnastics, electric stenography, and today's fashions. Tuition fees from \$25 to \$50. Free booklets.

GEER COLLEGE OF MOTORING, 1587 Wabash-av. Phone Calumet 2867.

**COMPOTOMETER SCHOOL** Conducted by the makers of the machine.

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO., 33 S. La Salle-st. Mon. 2550.

**HERE IS YOUR CHANCE** To make \$15 to \$20 a week; heavy power machine sewing; no demand; short time to learn; small \$12 down; \$1000 a month.

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